The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, every morning, Sundays excepted.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (two weeks) 25 cents; mailed to subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Select Reading Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (32 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the Order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Post-office, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them unclaimed for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1874. NO. 294.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BROOKLYN INVESTIGATION

Synopsis of the Committee's Report.

THEY FIND THE PLYMOUTH PASTOR NOT GUILTY.

Testimony of Bessie Turner, the Veiled Lady.

She Never Heard Anything so Perfectly Outrageous.

Flattering Reception of Mr. Beecher in the Mountains.

HE PREACHES FROM A TEXT SIGNIFICANTLY CURTAILED.

Statement of the Veiled Lady.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The *Brooklyn Eagle* publishes the evidence given by Tilton's adopted daughter, Bessie, before the Investigating Committee. She says:

Mrs. Tilton was the most devoted wife and mother I ever saw in my life, in every sense of the word. She is the very last person in the world that ought to be accused of anything like that which is now charged. I never heard of anything so perfectly outrageous, and it seems particularly so with Mrs. Tilton, because she is such a lovely Christian woman and such a devoted wife and mother. She lives up to what she believes, and always has done so. I think I can say there could not be a flaw picked with Mrs. Tilton in any respect. I noticed Mrs. Tilton crying and sobbing whenever she was with him, and he has had for several years—for three years at least—a way of lo king her up in a room and talking very loud to her. He would go in and lock the door, and I would hear him scolding and swearing at her, and then she would cry; and I have heard her say several times, "Why, Theodore, I do the best I can. You know I make every dollar go just as far as I possibly can." He was very jealous of her, both with gentlemen and ladies. I don't think he wanted any one to like her, particularly any one that did not show a very great liking for him. I saw him, in one instance, with his fist in her face. I don't know what it was about, but I know she was cowering down very timidly under his fist. He seemed to think a great deal of Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony. I saw her sitting on his lap on one occasion, when I was coming into the parlor, and she jumped up pretty quick.

Q. Susan B. Anthony?

A. Susan B. Anthony.

Q. What was his conduct with Mrs. Stanton?

A. Well, I never saw him carressing her, but he used to be alone with her a great deal in his study. They used to play chess until two or three o'clock in the morning. Frequently they were up until after the family had gone to bed, quite late.

Q. Did Mr. Tilton in any manner attempt your ruin?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you state the circumstances?

A. He did, on two occasions, while Mrs. Tilton was away. I don't remember where she went. Horace Greely was in the house at the time. I think Mrs. Tilton was in Sebohaire. Mr. Tilton and I were there all alone, except Mr. Greely and the servant. Mr. Greely was there making a visit to Mr. Tilton. The first time, I had been sleeping and woke up and found myself in his arms.

Q. At night, or in the daytime?

A. At night. I hardly realized where I was. He must have lifted me out of my bed and put me in his. When I woke up and found where I was, I asked what he was doing that for. He said he was lonesome and wanted me to come and be with him. I said that wasn't right and went back to my own room. There was nothing said about it at the time. I was quite young and used to be with him a great deal, just like one of the children and I used to comb his hair and he used to kiss me, as he did the other children, frequently. I never had any improper thought in regard to the man. When he came to me a second time and tried to get in bed with me, I got very indignant, and as he would not leave the room, I went into another and locked the door after me. I had never thought of locking the door before. I left the house next day, and didn't come back until Mrs. Tilton returned. Afterwards Mrs. Tilton told me Mr. Tilton had made a confession of this to her, and she wanted to know if it was so. I said yes, it was so. I thought of telling her several times, but I knew she had a great deal of trouble, and I thought perhaps this would trouble her a great deal more.

Synopsis of the Committee's Report.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The *Herald* gives the following as the synopsis of the forthcoming report of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee:

The report is a somewhat lengthy document, given, as it were, in two parts; one a mere review of the evidence, and the other giving the conclusions of the Committee. Of course these are all in favor of Mr. Beecher.

The statement of Theodore Tilton is first taken up and gone over piecemeal, and each main allegation set plainly forth without verbiage, the principal prominence being given, of course, to the alleged "criminal commerce" between Mr. Beecher and Tilton's wife. This is compared with the statements made on cross-examination, and the legerdemain Tilton used. It is shown that the statements of what is now known as the "ankle scene" are not supported by the evidence of the person who claims to have been a witness to it, inasmuch as he could not swear to its taking place at any particular period during a term of nine years.

The report then goes on to review Tilton's allegations of personal chastity and his claim of high moral character, compared with the evidence of other persons as to his alleged corrupt practices and criminal and immoral conduct, notably in the case of the girl known as Bessie Turner, whose evidence is given to show that Tilton states himself to be what he is not. Therefrom is deducted a charge of perjury, showing that Tilton states under oath, in one instance, what is flatly contradicted in another. The Committee give as a conclusion to this particular branch of the subject, the rule in law that the entire testimony of any one shown to have committed perjury is worthless.

The report goes on to review the testimony of several unimportant witnesses, among them Mrs. Stanton, coming at length to the cross-examination of Mrs Elizabeth R. Tilton herself, giving her accusations of brutality against her husband and of infidelity, still further showing distinct contradictions of Theodore Tilton's accusations. Mrs. Tilton's evidence is also quoted, to give her denial of having ever had criminal relations with her pastor, and her own explanations of several of the most prominent portions of her letters.

From this the report proceeds to the short statement of Frank Moulton, as given to the Committee, and dismisses it briefly as having made no charges whatever against anybody.

Finally, the Beecher statement itself is taken up and contrasted with several of the more serious portions of Tilton's, showing that circumstances, in themselves apparently damaging, were in reality easily capable of explanation. After reviewing in detail the more prominent episodes of the entire controversy, the report sums up the whole matter *pro* and *con*, showing on the one hand a man standing before all the world with a great reputation for spotless purity of character and moral worth; on the other, a man of proven bad and criminal character; the latter making accusations against the former; the one with nothing to prove his story, except personal allegations proven in part to be perjury and supported by some letters which may mean a dozen things; but the one meaning given to them; this story denied by all having any connection with the matter but one, with the circumstances as well as the burden of proof all on one side; the other unsupported by anything but bad character. The Committee finds that Henry Ward Beecher is not guilty of the charges preferred against him. It is possible that a short paragraph may be added to the report, noticing briefly the failure of Frank Moulton to bring any new evidence to bear upon the subject which can in the slightest alter the conclusions the Committee have come to.

Beecher in the Mountains--Enthusiastic Reception by Everybody.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, N. H., August 22.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher arrived here Thursday evening. The scene of his first appearance on the piazza after arriving was one seldom witnessed in a far-off spot like this. Everybody here, men, women and children, crowded round him, grasped him by the hand, and showed him by the enthusiasm that they manifested in their silent greeting of him, the sympathy they felt and admiration they cared not to dissemble. It is expected that Mr. Beecher will preach here to-morrow.

THE TEXT—"OMITTING THE LAST CLAUSE."

Later.—Mr. Beecher preached here to-day to a large congregation. Stages loaded with visitors came from all the hotels and towns in the vicinity. His text was taken from II. Timothy, chapter II., and a part of the 19th verse: "Nevertheless the foundation of God standeth sure, having this seal, The Lord knoweth them that are His."

THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY.

Success of the Custer Expedition.

Official Report of the Commander

NO COLLISION WITH HOSTILE INDIANS.

A Country Discovered Rich in Mineral and Vegetable Productions.

A Hundred Dollars a Day for Inexperienced Miners.

Gold-Hunting Expeditions Fitting Out at Bismarck.

GENERAL CUSTER'S REPORT.

ST. PAUL, August 22.—The report of General Custer to the Department Commander, dated Bear Valley, Black Hills, Dakota Territory, August 15th, was received this morning at General Terry's headquarters. After detailing his operations and explorations and the finding in one direction of an impassible barrier, which was finally circumvented, the General says:

I propose to return by a different, although perhaps not shorter, route than that adopted in coming to the Black Hills. I am induced to make this change in order to embrace a larger extent of unexplored country within the limits of our explorations, and particularly to enable us to locate as much as possible of that portion of the Little Missouri, of which nothing is now known. I expect the expedition to reach Fort Lincoln on the 31st of August. The health of the command has been and is most excellent. This expedition entered the Black Hills from the west side, penetrating through the eastern and most southern ranges, explored the major por portions of the interior and passed out the most eastern ranges which form the boundary of the Black Hills. From the fact that in all our principal marches through the Black Hills we have taken, without serious obstacle, a heavily laden train of over one hundred wagons, it may be inferred that the Black Hills do not constitute the impenetrable regions heretofore represented. Entering the Black Hills from any direction, the most serious, if not the only, obstacles were encountered once near the outer base. This probably accounts for the mystery which has so long excluded regarding the character of the interior. Exploring parties have contented themselves with marching around their base, and from the forbidding aspect of the hills, as viewed at a distance, inferred that an advance towards the interior would only encounter increased obstacles. In regard to the character of the country enclosed by the Black Hills, I can only repeat what I have stated in previous dispatches. No portion of the United States can boast of richer or more unexceptionable water (the natural temperature of which, in summer, as it flows from the earth, is but twelve degrees above the freezing point), and of greater advantages generally to farmers or stock raisers than are to be found in the Black Hills. Building stone of the best quality is to be found in inexhaustible quantities, with wood for fuel and timber sufficient for all time to come. Rains are frequent, with no evidence in the country of other drouth or freshet than the seasons, perhaps, are too short and the nights too cool for corn, but I believe all other grain could be produced here in wonderful abundance. Wheat would particularly yield largely. There is no doubt as to the existence of various minerals throughout the hills. As this subject has received the special attention of experts who accompanied the expedition, and will be reported upon in detail, I will only mention the fact that iron and plumbago have been found, and beds of gypsum of apparently inexhaustible quantity. I referred in a former dispatch to the discovery of gold. Subsequent examinations at numerous points confirm and strengthen the fact of the existence of gold in the Black Hills. On some of the water courses almost every panfull of earth produced gold in some shape, yet in paying quantities. Our brief halts in rapid marching prevent anything but a very hasty examination of the country in this respect, but in one place, and the only one within my knowledge where so great depth was reached, a hole was dug eight feet deep. The miners report that they found gold among the roots of the grass, and from that point to the lower point reached gold was found in paying quantities. It does not need an expert to find gold in the Black Hills, as men without former experience in mining have discovered it at an expense of but little time or labor. As an evidence of the rich pasturage to be found in this region, I can state that on the 14th inst., after marching upwards of six hundred miles, is in better condition than when I started, being now as fat as is consistent with a marching condition. The same may be said of the mules of the wagon train. The horses of the command are in good working condition. I have never seen as many deer as in the Black Hills. Elk and bear have also been killed. We have had no collision with hostile Indians.

(Signed) G. A. CUSTER,
Brevet Major General, U. S. Army, Commanding Expedition.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT WITH THE EXPEDITION.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 22.—A telegram from Bismarck conveys a dispatch from a special correspondent of the *Daily Press* with the Custer expedition, as follows:

CAMP CUSTER, BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION,
BEAR'S BUTTE, DAKOTA, TERRITORY,
August 15.

The command reached here yesterday in good health and spirits. Left Custer Valley on the 6th. Short marches and good camps. Gold and silver found in several places in quantities. Game in abundance—bear, elk and deer. Several bears have been killed. General Custer and Colonel Ludlow killed the first. The command leaves here to-morrow for the Little Missouri—from there home to Lincoln.

Another dispatch says the expedition has completed the exploration of the Black Hills, which prove even richer than was before reported. Gold and silver are found in numerous places and in quantities so great that with pick and pan a single miner may take out one hundred dollars per day. The distance from Bismarck to the gold regions is about two hundred and fifty miles, over a practicable route. The citizens of Bismark are greatly excited, and already expeditions are organizing.

FIRE RECORD.

Barn Burned in Canton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., August 23, 1874.

A barn on Tenth street, belonging to Dr. Slusser, caught fire this evening and was totally destroyed. The loss is small, with no insurance. The fire was caused by boys playing with matches in the loft of the barn. Lew Springer, a member of the hook and ladder company, was severely injured by one of the hooks striking him in the forehead while working at the fire.

St. Louis—$40,000.

ST. LOUIS, August 23.—The distillery of Chouteau & Edwards, situated on the river bank, outside the northern limits of the city, was burned yesterday. The loss is about $40,000; insured in the Franklin, for $2,500; Old Dominion $1,250; Peoples, of New Jersey, $2,500; German, of Erie, Pa., $5,000, and $9,000 in St. Louis companies.

CASUALTIES.

Killed by the Cars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., August 23, 1874.

James Athey was killed yesterday, near Hanover, by a train of cars running over him.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamers Egypt, City of Chester and Oceanic, from Liverpool, and Weser, from Bremen, have arrived in New York.

Charles D. Sisson, one of the wealthiest capitalists of New Jersey, died Friday evening at Tenafly, in that State.

The shore end of the United States direct cable has been successfully laid on the Irish coast, near Valentia.

There was a very severe typhoon at Nagasaki Friday last. Great damage was done to property on shore and to shipping in the harbor, and the lives of many natives were lost.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has commenced suits in the United States District Court, at Omaha, to restrain counties through which the road passes from collecting the tax of 1873.

The steamer Tagus, on her next trip from New York to England, will take out ten locomotives for the Russian Government, and nine hundred stands of arms for the Turkish Government.

No Excuse for Bad Bread.

Dealers should furnish their customers with the great White River Flour, and avoid all complaints about dark, heavy and sour bread

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

DELAY IN RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC.

LONDON, August 22.—The Russian government has refused to recognize the Spanish Republic. It is in consequence of this that the other powers delay complete recognition; but it is reported that the Governments of Austria and Germany have sent credentials to their representatives at Madrid.

SEO DE URGEL SURRENDERED TO CARLISTS BY TREACHERY.

MADRID, August 22.—Seo De Urgel has been surrendered to the Carlists through the treachery of parties within the city, who are friends of the Bishop of Urgel, the Chaplain of Don Carlos. General Tristany captured the entire garrison, 485 men, with 32 guns, and shot the commandant of the citadel.

SOMETHING MORE OF PORTO RICO.

The Government has information that a fillibustering expedition is preparing against Porto Rico, and has taken measures to put a stop to it. The truth of the report in regard to that island published in the New York *Freeman's Journal* is indignantly denied.

VIENNA, August 23.—The *Press* announces that the Austrian and German Charges D'Affairs at Madrid were notified, on Friday last, of the recognition by their respective governments of President Serrano as chief of the executive power of Spain.

AN ORDER FOR AMERICAN RIFLES.

MADRID, August 23.—The War Department has signed a contract for one hundred and thirty thousand American breech loading rifles.

Germany.

BANCROFT DAVIS AT BERLIN.

BERLIN, August 22.—Bancroft Davis, the new American Minister, has arrived in this city.

France.

PROSECUTION OF NEWSPAPERS.

PARIS, August 22.—Legal proceedings have been instituted against *Le Temps*, *L'Opinion, Nationale* and *Le Bein Public* for publishing Marshal Bazaine's letter in relation to his escape.

MACMAHON AT MORLAIX.

PARIS, August 23.—President MacMahon met with a strong Republican demonstration at Morlaix, where he arrived to-day. During his reception there were tumultuous shouts of "*Vive la Republique.*"

Denmark.

RETURN OF THE KING FROM ICELAND.

COPENHAGEN, August 23.—The King of Denmark has returned to the Capital from his visit to Iceland. He was accompanied from England by his daughter, the Princess of Wales.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, August 22.—Steamships Erin and Calabria, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, August 22—4 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾; for account 92⅝. 5-20's, 1865, 108⅜; do 1867, 109½; 10-40's, 104; new 5's, 101¾. N. Y. Central 94⅝; Erie 30¾; do preferred 47. Tallow 41s 6d@41s 9d.

PARIS, August 22.—Rentes 63 francs, 60 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, August 23.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 9⅝@9⅞; Orleans 9⅝. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 speculation and export and 3,400 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 61s 3d. Tallow 39s 9d.

EXTRAORDINARY PROPHECIES.

European Events for the Next Twenty Years Foretold by a Monk.

A German paper publishes the following:

"The prophecies of the Monk Tranquil Wolfgang, died at Munich, 1873.

"1874. Strengthening the Spanish Republic. Dissatisfaction in France. General armaments in Italy. A new chief of government in France. Death of Pius IX.

"1875. War between Italy and France. The Italian army besiege Paris. Defeat of the French army. Italian occupation of Algiers. National plebiscitums in Corsica, Nice, and Savoy. Inundations in Austria.

"1876. Paris surrenders in March. Ratification of peace in Corsica, Nice and Savoy, and Corsica incorporated with Italy. Revolution in Spain and fall of the government. The pestilence in Russia. Prince Fritz German emperor. Revolution in England.

"1877. Communism and famine in France and Spain. European Congress in Rome. The new Pope reconciled with Italy. General armament in Europe. France divided into four States. Inundations and hurricanes in Italy. Great cold in Germany.

"1878. A new European Congress in Berlin. Death of Queen Victoria. New government in Spain. The Christians in Turkey are free. Dissatisfaction in Portugal, Poland, and Hungary. Cholera in France. Discovery of a remedy for cholera in Bavaria.

"1879. Great storms in England. Universal peace. General disarmaments. Great discoveries at sea. The Pope reforms the Church and suspends the order of the Jusuits.

"1880 to 1890. Peace. The Pope blesses all nations."

INDIAN NEWS.

Lodges Moving to their Reservations--Report from Bishop Hare--Spotted Tail not so Willing.

OMAHA, August 22.—Yesterday the following was received from Fort Fetterman:

"Little Wolf, the Cheyenne Chief, camped a little north of this place with sixty-two lodges on their way to the agency, reports about twenty-five lodges still on Powder river, but coming down soon; that Black Coke, with numerous lodges, is still near Pumpkin Buttes, in the direction of old Fort Reno; that some Arapahoes have already gone down, and that there are no other Indians on Powder river or in the Sweet Water country."

Bishop Hare telegraphs to General Ord as follows:

After a prolonged exploration, the Commission have fixed upon the mouth of Big White Clay river as the location of the Spotted Tail agency. It is twenty miles from the present site. The commanding officer at Spotted Tail thinks the troops can be "shutted" before the winter. Everything depends upon this. Can we reckon on it? If we can, the agency will be removed instantly.

It is not believed here that Spotted Tail will move unless forced to do so by a large body of troops, as this new agency is outside of this department. It is not yet known what will be done. General Ord is now for the Loup country to-day to finally locate the fort about to be built there.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 23, 1874.

GLENDENNING INDIGNATION MEETING IN JERSEY CITY—THE ACCUSED WOULD BE INVESTIGATED.

A public meeting of the most respectable citizens of Jersey City Heights was held last evening to express indignation at the conduct of Rev. John H. Glendenning in connection with the alleged seduction of Mary E. Pomeroy. A series of resolutions were adopted, including one that it was the sense of the meeting that he be required to leave the city, and failing to do this immediately it will be regarded as a hurling defiance at the wishes and sentiments of the citizens. It was also resolved that the Prosecutor of Pleas of the county should bring the case of Glendenning before the grand jury. Glendenning has made a formal request to the Presbytery of Jersey City for an investigation of the grave charges made against him. His church officers, the Session, have replies that the next stated meeting will be held in October, when the subject will be considered.

TICKET AGENTS ON THE DEFENSIVE.

In consequence of the recent action of trunk railroad lines to the West, in abolishing commission ticket offices, the Association of Railway and Steamship Ticket Agents of this city, comprising the offices of fourteen leading hotels, at a final meeting, Saturday evening, resolved to work for the New York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and Chicago and Rock Island roads to the West, and the Northwestern road to the Northwest. Resolutions expressing friendliness to the officers of other lines were adopted. Strong appeals are also made in the resolutions for one year's support, and steps were taken to secure unity of action with other Eastern cities.

MAIL ADVICES FROM PANAMA

to the 15th report that the claim in regard to the steamer Montijo would probably be referred by the Colombian and United States Governments to the German Minister at Bogota for arbitration.

The Brazilian iron-clad bombarded the town of Alvear, in the province of Corrientes, on account of the alleged ill-treatment of its officers, which the authorities would neither explain or punish. It was feared the affair would lead to war between Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

IMPORTATIONS OF YELLOW FEVER.

The ship Wilcox, of Bath, from Havana for New York, was spoken on the 16th. The captain died that morning, of yellow fever. The first and second mates, with several men, had died previously, and there were only four men ill to work, with no one to navigate the ship. The Bark Evangeline, of Yarmouth, N. S., now here from Sagua, lost three men from yellow fever.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

NO MORE MOIETIES.

Secretary Bristow Satisfied with Their Abolition.

Growing Political Importance of Maryland Grangers.

Public Documents Accumulating at the Printing Office.

Sumner Memorial Volume Prepared and Issued.

COMING CELEBRATION BY MEXICAN VETERANS.

Progress of Virginius Negotiations with Spain.

Kansas Threatened by Hostile Indians---A Call from Governor Osborne for Arms and Ammunition.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 23, 1874.

The Moiety Business Abandoned.

It was stated a day or two ago, on what was claimed as semi-official authority, that the Secretary of the Treasury would, in his forth coming annual report, recommend the re-establishing of the moiety system. It is learned at the Department, that there is no foundation for this statement. The Department further says that its experience, so far, since the system has been abolished, is entirely satisfactory and there is no reason to believe that the Government has lost anything by the change.

The Maryland Grangers.

The Grangers appear to be increasing largely in Maryland, particularly in the regions bordering on this District. A number of new lodges have been recently formed, and it is said here, that the Grangers intend to make themselves felt in the approaching Congressional elections in that State.

Public Documents Accumulating.

The Government Printing Office has nearly concluded the printing of the documents ordered at the last session, including an immense edition of the agricultural report. The document rooms at the capitol are in the basement of the building, and all kinds, which cannot be distributed until some provision is made therefor at the next session.

Sumner Memorial Book.

A very handsome volume has just been issued from the Government Printing Office, containing the Sumner Memorial addresses delivered in both Houses of Congress and a report of the funeral services held in the Senate. The volume is embellished with a fine steel portrait of the deceased Senator, executed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Mexican War Veterans.

The Association of Mexican War Survivors are endeavoring to get up a grand celebration here on the 14th of September, to be participated in by Mexican war veterans generally. The object is to get them themselves before the country, as they intend to bring the subject of pensions before Congress at the next session.

The Virginius Negotiations.

Secretary Fish was interrogated the other day as to what progress Mr. Cushing was making in the supplementary negotiations growing out of the Virginius affair. The Secretary declined to say anything on the subject. A general belief is growing up, however, that there is no cause for trouble itself much about the matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22, 1874.

KANSAS THREATENED BY INDIANS—THE GOVERNOR TELEGRAPHS FOR ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The following telegram was received here to-day from Governor Osborne, of Kansas:

"I have information through Indian agent Stubbs and other sources, that the Osage tribe of Indians have, at a general council, declared war against this State. Depredations have already been committed by them along our southern border. The State has but few arms and the United States troops heretofore guarding the line being now in the Indian Territory, a great distance from the Osage reservation, exposes the frontier settlements of this State to great danger. With guns we can defend our borders. Can you furnish us two thousand carbines and accoutrements and one hundred thousand cartridges on account of the State of Kansas?"

The telegram has been referred to the War Department.

THREE POSTMASTERS GENERAL.

Postmaster General Marshall having left the city for a few days, the President has designated Second Assistant J. L. Routt as Postmaster General *ad interim*, thus giving to the Department three postmasters general, viz: Marshall Jewell, J. W. Marshall *ad interim*, and Postmaster General Jewell is at and Colonel Routt, *de jure, de facto* and *ad* pected to assume control of the Department. Pending which in prior to the anticipated return of Mr. Marshall, although that gentleman may return for the purpose of being present to turn over the office to his successor and rejoin his family subsequently for the summer season.

REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

It is the present purpose of Secretary Bristow to call in thirty millions of five-twenty six per cent. bonds on the first of next month.

CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs and internal revenue are more satisfactory than was expected at this season, though not so large as they were during the corresponding season last year.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Prisoner Taken to Chester County under Charge of Murder.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., August 23, 1874.

Joseph H. Taylor, who was arrested here last week, charged with the murder of Mackey, in Chester county, Pa., July 28th, leaves here to-morrow in charge of the Sheriff and deputy Sheriff of that county, who arrived last night with the necessary papers.

An Insane Woman Kills Her Infant and Attempts Suicide.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WINDFALL, IND., August 23, 1874.

The wife of N. J. Dodd, living three miles south of this place, in a fit of insanity, during the absence of her husband, last evening, killed her infant child by cutting its throat with a razor. She then attempted to take her own life in the same manner. Failing in this, she threw herself into a well, but the water not being deep enough to drown her, she was rescued and will probably recover.

Desperate and Fatal Affray in Fort Wayne

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 23, 1874.

Last night Edmund Moody, a canal boat captain, attacked a man named Gable, a boatman. After a severe struggle, Gable got away and ran down the street, Moody in close pursuit. The night watchman of a manufacturing institution got between the combatants, and Moody attacked him, supposing him to be Gable. The watchman was obliged to use his revolver in self-defense, and shot Moody, who died from his wounds this morning.

Two Showmen Arrested for Rape.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O, August 23, 1874.

Two Indians, connected with Buckley & Company's hippodrome, by the names of Dice and Atkins, were arrested at Zanesville last night and brought back to this place, charged with a rape committed here on Thursday night last.

Suicide at Columbia, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBIA, IND., August 23, 1874.

This morning, a man named O. J. Dempsey, was found dead on the D. E. R. and I. Railroad track, and horribly mutilated. He is supposed to have committed suicide, as he attempted it once before. He owned a livery stable and omnibus line here. The cause of the act cannot be given.

A Couple of New Orleans Defalcations.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—The following defalcations are reported: Paul Lessasre, cashier of James Hernandez, $32,000; J. J. Dollery, cashier of the Citizens' bank, $10,000. The defaulters have absconded.

LATER DISPATCH.

NEW ORLEANS, August 23.—The deficits of Dolery and Lessasier have been adjusted. Both parties are here. It is understood that there will be no prosecutions.

The War of Races.

Serious Trouble in Kentucky.

The Town of Lancaster Under a Reign of Terror for Three Days.

Eighteen Negroes Surrounded in a House.

The House Fired by Whites with Deadly Intent.

United States Troops Arrive and Save the Prisoners' Lives.

Ringleaders of the Negroes Arrested and Quiet Enforced by the Soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, August 23, 1 A. M.—The *Courier-Journal* has received the following special telegrams from the seat of hostilities in Girard county:

STANFORD, KY., August 22.—A number of men have reinforced the Kentucky party at Lancaster, and recruits are still going into the town well armed. Trouble of a serious nature is brewing. The object is to quiet the excitement if they can—forcibly, if they must. The Sellers party are negroes and whites—principally negroes—about thirty of whom are guarding his house, where they have entrenched themselves and made barracks. They are armed with Spencer rifles, but where they got them is strange. Both parties are being reinforced. The Sheriff of this county, W. G. Saunders, has been appointed Chief of the Peace Brigade. Skirmishing has been going on since two o'clock this afternoon. It is reported that five negroes have been killed and several wounded. Sellers' house and two others have been burned. United States troops came out, and both parties fired on them. The troops returned the fire, dispersed both parties and returned to their quarters. All is quiet at present (seven o'clock). The end is not yet reached, we fear, although earnest efforts are making to stop hostilities.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LANCASTER, August 22.—We are really having a terrible war between the whites and blacks. Fighting has been going on at intervals since Wednesday night. Yesterday morning some negroes shot Mr. Fred. Yeakley. This so exasperated the whites that a large party took possession of the town this morning, and firing has been kept up all the evening. The negroes are fortified in the house of Wm. Sellers. It is thought two negroes were killed this evening, and several wounded. The whites have fire to an outhouse near Sellers' residence, with the intention of burning the negroes out, and it is now burning. The whites now have the negroes surrounded. It is reported that Sellers has gone after more negroes. The whites have also sent for reinforcements. A perfect reign of terror exists. There is no law under which the County Attorney if he should go there to prosecute them, the Deputy Sheriff summoned a guard to protect him. On their arrival they were attacked by the Russells and their friends, and George Medford, one of the guard, was killed. Perry and the remainder of the guard narrowly escaped with their lives. Perry closes his dispatch by an urgent request that send troops or arms to him to arrest the parties. In accordance with this request, Governor Leslie telegraphed to Captain D. E. Donovan, ordering him to raise a company of the State Guard, at Louisville, to proceed at once to Sparta with sixty men and report to the County Attorney. A special train was ordered to leave from Louisville and, arriving, left at four P. M., with guns, ammunition, &c., for Captain Donovan, who will meet it at Lagrange at six o'clock and proceed at once to Sparta by the Short Line. Willis Russell has been acting for some time as a Deputy United States Marshal and detective, and has a squad of armed men about Monticello, supposed to be for the purpose of arresting William Smeat, who killed Walker in Owenton some months ago.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, August 24, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic States slightly lower barometer, southwest to northwest winds, partly cloudy weather, rain areas and slight changes of temperature will prevail.. Over the Gulf States rising barometer, slightly lower temperature, winds mostly from the west and north, partly cloudy weather and occasional rains. Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley higher barometer, slightly lower temperature, winds mostly from northeast to northwest and partly cloudy weather. Over the Lake Region winds mostly from the northeast and partly cloudy, cool weather, with lower barometer in the Lower Lake Region, and slight changes of barometer in the Upper Lake Region. Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Northwest, falling followed by rising barometer, slight changes of temperature, variable winds and partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional light rains in the two first sections. Over New England and the Middle States falling barometer, winds mostly from the north and east, increasing to fresh and brisk on the coast, and partly cloudy and cool weather, with rain over the southern portions of the former, and southeast of the Alleghenies in the latter.

Midnight Bulletin.

AUGUST 23, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	29.95	73	N.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.90	73	N. E.	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.97	68		Fair.
Fort Sully	30.00	69	N.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.90	69	N.	Clear.
Keokuk	29.93	69		Clear.
Leavenworth	29.90	72	S.	Cloudy.
Louisville	29.86	73	N. W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.93	79	N. E.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.86	80	W.	Fair.
Omaha	29.89	70		Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.84	71	N. E.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	29.99	69	W.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.92	67	N. E.	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	29.97	74	N. E.	Cloudy.
Yankton	29.86	72	S. E.	Fair.
Fort Gibson	29.29	78	N. E.	Cloudy.
La Crosse	30.00	67		Fair.

KANSAS.

Decision of the Osage Ceded Land Cases--Great Rejoicing at Parsons.

PARSONS, Ks., August 22.—There is great rejoicing here to-night over the decision of Judges Miller and Dillon in the Osage ceded land cases. Fully five thousand people assembled to celebrate the event and of their deliverance from the railroad companies. Speeches were made by several prominent citizens, and a free "blow out" for the people adjourned, feeling, for the first time, that they could go to their *own* homes.

Death of the Oldest Postmaster.

EVANSVILLE, IND., August 23.—John Ingle, Sr., eighty-seven years of age, died at his residence, ten miles from this city, on Saturday. He was a prominent citizen, and was the father of John Ingle, Jr., for many years President of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. Mr. Ingle has been postmaster at Ingle's Station forty-five years consecutively, having been appointed to the office by President Monroe.

STATE NEWS.

Pottstown talks of building a street railway.

The pear crop in Southern Pennsylvania is large.

A Pottstown colored base ball club is the latest on that score.

A bear was seen in a briar patch near Ebensburg last week.

Danville boys of ten years go targetshooting with revolvers.

Mauch Chunk brags of a billiard player who makes a run of 240.

The Schuylkill, at Pottstown, is to be stocked with yellow, not white, perch.

The Lehigh, Car, Wheel and Axle Works are at present running on orders.

A Johnstown man has a stove cast in 1783, and will send it to the Centennial Exposition.

The newly erected furnace at Millerstown, Lehigh county, is to be set in blast in the course of eight or ten days from now, the iron trade having revived sufficiently, as is believed, to warrant the company in entering upon active operations.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

Bakers and Dealers

will find it to their advantage to buy the great White River Flour.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

Caution.

Millers and dealers that are buying up my White River barrels and bags and refilling with other flour, are hereby notified that action will be taken against all offenders.

T. C. JENKINS.

CHEAPEST

Flour and Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

The Great White River Flour,
Jenkins' Snow Flake and Golden Fleece.
Complete Line Groceries.
Cleveland and Louisville Lime.
Sugars, Syrups, Cheese, Tobaccos, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c.
☞ No Charge for Drayage.
No Retail House connected with this Establishment.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—$50,000 TO $60,000 ON first-class Mortgages, for two or three years. Address Office Box No. 328.

WANTED—GIRL—A GOOD PROTESTANT Girl to go to the country to do general hous

The Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1874.

CONCERNING Pennsylvania the New York *World* is troubled with irritation of the brain.

THE declaration of principles of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention last week is heartily indorsed by leading Republican journals throughout the country.

THE Eastern and Western Democratic "organs" continue to give each other advice in as confident and complacent a strain as though SOLOMON were a fool to either of them.

THE *Tribune* indulges in a number of satirical "reflections" on the Republican platform laid down in this State, and the nominations made upon it. Like a cracked mirror, however, it deranges and distorts.

A FAVORABLE debt statement for the present month is anticipated by Treasury officials, the receipts from customs thus far indicating that the total customs receipts for the month will be considerably larger than for any month of the last year.

THE Chicago *Times* says its present want "is greater superficial capacity." This is altogether contrary to the popular impression. Character is what that paper most stands in need of. It is as "superficial" as a shallow plate of thin soup, already.

SENATOR SCHURZ, whose term of office expires next March, is in favor of a third-party movement in Missouri. The reason is not far to seek. Discarded by the Republicans and deserted by the Democrats, it is with the facile Senator a clear case of "root hog or die."

"MOSBY has given to Grant for the third term the allegiance of the whole South."—*New York Herald.*

And still this doesn't begin to compare with that little confidence transaction which took place in the Judean mountains some eighteen hundred odd years ago.

THE third annual industrial exhibition of Newark, New Jersey, will open with appropriate ceremonies to-morrow. No city of its size in America is more forward in manufacturing industry, and perhaps none can show a greater diversity of industrial interest. The Exposition this year promises to be larger, as well as more varied and more interesting than ever before.

WE CANNOT help thinking it a pity that the laudable attempts of those ex-rebel free-eaters, MOSBY and PAYNE, in the direction of mutual slaughter, should have been interfered with. A recent duel in Louisiana resulted in the death of both parties, and this "affair," had it been allowed to proceed, might possibly have had a equally fortunate termination.

THE new law repealing the moiety system seems to work excellently well—for violators of the Customs and Internal Revenue laws—but quite poorly for the government, and it is already intimated from the Treasury Department that the interests of the country demand the restoration of the old method, with some modifications and restrictions. So much for the surrender of Congress to a noisy and selfish clamor.

FROM some cause or other the rebel reactionists of the Southern States have evidently came to believe that they may count with confidence on a considerable amount of support and sympathy in the North, and it is probable that under this impression the policy of violence which they have inaugurated against the Republicans of that quarter will henceforward be prosecuted with increasing malevolence. They must be promptly and thoroughly undeceived.

THE Democracy of New York are moved by the same imperative necessity which impelled the woodchuck-seeking urchin whose parent was "out of meat;" and hence, notwithstanding that they have treated the Liberals of that State with immeasureable contumely, derision and contempt ever since the coalition *fiasco* of 1872, they are now trying to coax and wheedle the latter into support of the Democratic movement—which is as though a man who had just spat in your face should turn round and beg you to do him a favor.

IT is again stated that an imperative demand will shortly be made on the Pacific Railroads for the payment of the five per cent. tax on their net earnings, and that failure to respond within sixty days will cause the case to be entered by the Attorney General for action. The sooner the better. Corporations of this character have unquestionably been treated with more consideration than other important interests, and it is full time for the government to deal with them in a business fashion.

EMPHATIC expression has already been given to the sentiment of Pennsylvania against that entering wedge of the free trade movement, the Canadian reciprocity treaty, and there is little doubt in our mind that if the question were canvassed as it ought to be among the manufacturing interests of the country generally, the remonstrances against its adoption would be equally as strong as is the protest embodied in the Republican platform of this State. The *Iron Age* suggests that meetings of manufacturers be held at different centers to draft protests against the approval of this treaty, which paid agents of the Dominion government are trying to thrust down the throat of the United States Senate. The suggestion is a good one, and should be acted upon without delay; for it is by no means impossible that unless our people manifest more interest in the matter than they have heretofore exhibited, the intrigue may prove successful.

IS NOT the Grange movement avowedly based on opposition to monopoly and speculation? And yet it appears that a general movement is being developed among the Grangers in the West—notably of California—having for its object the holding on to their grain for another year, or until the result of the next harvest is known, under the impression that they will then get better prices for their wheat than can be obtained at current rates. This is a deliberate attempt to put up the price of breadstuffs on the masses in the Eastern States and in Europe, and establish a monopoly in an article of prime necessity. The amount of wheat that can be spared for export in California alone, it is estimated, will not be less than 16,000,000 centals, and may be as high as 20,000,000 centals, while in the intermediate Western States the prospect is proportionately good. Hence it will readily be seen that, should the movement be carried out on an extensive scale, it can hardly fail to be accomplished with more or less disturbance to the general business of the country. In the end, however, the evil would work its own remedy—and perhaps bring down the whole Grange system with it.

"PHYSICIAN, heal thyself." The English journals are just now engaged in reading the people of the United States a number of sharp, and in many instances, deserved reproaches on the disgrace attaching to repudiated financial obligations, etc. It seems, however, that the malodor of what, perhaps, may be termed fraudulent speculation, by no meany attaches to us alone. According to the prospectus of a "Financial and Investors' Protection Association" which has just been organized in England, within the past ten years 7,500 joint-stock companies have been registered in that country, with a gross capital of more than one thousand and seventy millions sterling, a majority of which companies were "merely formed for the purpose of enriching the promoters, many of them being rank swindles, while those companies which are promoted with really fair prospects of success struggle into existence with the double burden of enormous preliminary expenses and the exorbitant profits required by those who promote them." Of course the dishonesty of SMITH does not in the least excuse or mitigate the villainy of JONES, nevertheless it is not exactly a mark of good taste for the pot to call the kettle ill names.

ELSEWHERE in this issue we print the address issued by the Pennsylvania Equal Rights Association, whose eleventh annual session has just closed. After enumerating the various rights and privileges which have been obtained by the colored race through the instrumentality of the Republican party, the address says:—"All else we need and desire to secure to posterity can be obtained only through the passage of the Civil Rights bill." True. Nor, we hold, can there be any question as to the responsibility of the Republican party as respects the passage of that measure. The bill, as will be remembered, has already passed the United States Senate. Upon the final vote in the House, to suspend the rules and pass the bill, one hundred and forty members, all Republicans, recorded themselves in favor of the measure, while ninety-one members, of whom thirteen were Republicans, voted in the negative, the bill thereupon going to the Speaker's table, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. There should be no further dallying with the question. The Republican party of Pennsylvania, through its delegates in convention assembled, has spoken out on the subject in language so unequivocal that it cannot possibly be misunderstood. Let the Republicans of other States imitate their courageous example. There ought to be a civil rights plank in every Republican State platform laid down this fall.

—"Because right is right, to follow right,
Is wisdom in its scorn of consequence."

NOTHING NEW.

Any one who had closely watched the unfolding of the BEECHER-TILTON process could hardly have expected Mr. MOULTON to produce positive or documentary proof of Mr. BEECHER'S guilt. There was no reason to suppose that MOULTON or anybody else possessed a confession of the fact written with the alleged culprit's own hand, the only absolutely conclusive evidence possible under the circumstances of the case, since nobody pretended that eye-witnesses were forthcoming, and since Mrs. TILTON long ago destroyed her own credibility and thus made valueless any fresh testimony she might choose to offer. Of course, if Mr. BEECHER, in the exercise of his admirable memory, had not known with complete certainty the non-existence among MOULTON'S papers or elsewhere of any record conclusive of his own criminality, he would neither have challenged his beloved FRANK to produce all the documents, nor would he have so unequivocally asserted his own innocence. And, in fact, MOULTON'S lengthened array of letters and other documents contains no line or word which can be called conclusive, or which may not by a little ingenuity be so explained as to seem in harmony with Mr. BEECHER'S statement. Hence, those who accepted that statement as entirely or reasonably satisfactory, need not change their mind in consequence of anything which MOULTON has adduced. As to MOULTON'S declaration that the Plymouth Pastor confessed to him his guilt, it merely raises the question of veracity between the two men. This, however, was anticipated before the publication, and needs cause no embarrassment. Why should it embarrass? To Mr. BEECHER'S chosen defenders, testimony adverse to him has seemed from the first strong presumption if not proof of either insanity or inveracity in the witness, and in the case of Mr. MOULTON, they can with some force allege his former frequent and emphatic denials of what he now affirms. Proved false by self-contradiction, it is not necessary to prove him insane.

MOULTON, when first engaging in the affair and early in his acquaintance with BEECHER, professed himself, semi-jocularly no doubt, a heathen, and he is what others call a man of the world. Even gentlemen of the world do not feel bound always and under all circumstances to speak the truth. While as men of honor sternly veracious within certain limits, or as to certain matters, they recognize the propriety of "white lies" as being essential to the comfort and agreeable relations of civilized society. Having undertaken to suppress the scandal and ward off injury from BEECHER, MOULTON seems to have asserted his innocence again and again. He claims to have done this at first with a certain reserve or qualification of phraseology which saved the veracity of the speaker while satisfying the hearer. But finding the task unpleasant of thus attesting the innocence of a man whom he knew to be guilty, he appealed for relief to Mrs. TILTON through her husband, requesting and obtaining from the accommodating lady a letter in which she strongly asserted her own purity and by implication the blamelessness of Mr. BEECHER. The pastor's innocence having been thus established to the satisfaction of scrupulous MOULTON, he was able thenceforth to ignore the confessions made to himself, and to bear triumphant testimony against the allegations of the scandal-mongers. What may be the value, in any case, of the word of a man capable of such a subterfuge it may not be easy to say with confidence. It should seem that Mr. MOULTON has taken lessons in ethics from some of the pious moralists immortalized by PASCAL in the *Provinciales*, or possibly from BEN BUTLER. Or is it possible that this commercial diplomatist of Brooklyn was merely illustrating practically the ethical principles inculcated from the rostrum and associations of Plymouth Church?

Somewhere in his rhetorically eloquent defense Mr. BEECHER pathetically confesses inability to sustain his statements with documentary evidence, remarking that everyone but himself concerned in the scandal seems to have letters and other papers at command. And it is certainly a quite remarkable circumstance, that of the scores, perhaps hundreds of letters he must have received from MOULTON he has preserved only one. That one, however, happens to be the letter in which the beloved FRANK expressed the opinion that Beecher could "safely" avow all the whole miserable business were divulged. No doubt, the letter was kept because of its cheering tenor, and the presumption is that if other letters had been equally encouraging, they too would have been preserved. The exceptional letter referred to seems to have been written after MOULTON had received from Mrs. TILTON the solemn vindication of Mr. BEECHER referred to above. But the general tenor of the correspondence between the two friends seems to have uniformly implied on both sides the unquestioned assumption of the hideous fact which MOULTON asserts to have been confessed by BEECHER, and to have always understood as the foundation of the troubles. So also as to most of the documents given by MOULTON in his statement. They appear meaningless and absurd except as they are viewed in connection with the same fact.

PERSONAL.

Governor Jewell made a little family call on Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, on his way home. And what's probably why he lost no time in reporting at Long Branch, on arrival.

President Grant will leave Long Branch to-day for Newport, R. I., in the new Pacific mail steamer City of Pekin. He will be accompanied by his family and secretaries, and will proceed from Newport to Martha's Vineyard, where he will be the guest of the great Methodist Camp Meeting Association, of that place, occupying the cottage of Bishop Haven during his stay.

This seems a great age for canonization. Some time ago we were given to understand that Columbus was to be made a saint. Now an order of the Catholic Church, in London, called Oratorians, are taking steps to canonize some of those unfortunate persons who died prematurely during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth. There are about a dozen of them, the most prominent among which is Sir Thomas Moore.

"Gath" has been again heard from. In the Chicago *Tribune* he reports another "interview" with Moulton. We quote from it only this, which is enough: Said I "Mr. Moulton, what is wrong in what I have said?" Said Moulton, "You made me say that Beecher confessed his adultery with Mrs. Tilton in me. *I did not say that.*" The greatest liar in America" thus publishes an acknowledgment of his own mendacity.

Uncle John Harper, the famous Bluegrass turfman, and owner of Longfellow, who died at his home in Woodford county, Ky., the other day, had been ill for a long time, confined to the room and occupying the same bed in which his sister, Betsy Harper, was murdered two years ago. He was an old man, marked by many peculiar traits of character, and popular among stock raisers and sportsmen everywhere. The Harper homestead is one of the finest demesnes in the world. It came to the family with the early settlement of Kentucky, and has never been out of it. A more old fashioned place and a more old fashioned master could not be conceived.

Letters have been received here from members of the transit of Venus expedition on the United States steamer Swatara, dated Bahia, Brazil, July 13th. One of the photographers, a Mr. Siebohm, had suffered so much from sea-sickness that, at his own request, he had been put ashore to return to the United States. The Swatara expected to reach Cape Town on the 10th of August. With the exception mentioned, the members of the expedition were all well.

We have since learned that Prof. Siebohm died at Bahia, of fever, on the 24th of July.

Some large queensware houses at Cincinnati are trying the experiment of importing their English stocks via New Orleans, the same being shipped on through bills of lading from Liverpool, and transported from New Orleans by rail in bond.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

About this time the "oyster saloon" keeper begins to bestir himself.

The whole tone of the Southern press is becoming hot, violent and bloody.

It begins to look as though the Union armies disbanded just a little too soon.

And now it is proposed to construct a tunnel for railways under the Niagara river.

Vice President Wilson has recently given oral expression to some excellent sentiments.

The Chicago *Times* speaks of "Beelzebub in chancery." Sorry to hear of that paper's misfortune.

Well said. Forney, writing from abroad, calls the Centennial the genesis of a new civilization.

Is this right? In Rhode Island the State police are seizing jugs of home-brewed beer.

Eli Perkins has no more business in the columns of a newspaper than has a fish in a bird's nest.

The *Tribune* is again indulging in small impudences with respect to Pennsylvania and her people.

Brooklyn is known the world over as the City of Churches. It is not known as the city of religion.

The fifth annual meeting of the National Insurance Association will be held in Detroit, September 2.

Each succeeding week marks a decided and remarkable progress in the work on the Centennial buildings.

The surest way to add fuel to the fire of race contention at the South is to elect Northern Democrats to Congress.

A matter of interest. The interest on the national debt has been reduced forty millions during the last seven years.

Has young Bennett a plan on foot to sell the *Herald* to President Grant's friends, and make it the Third-Term organ?

A man with a genius like that of the editor of the Wheeling *Register* might make an excellent reputation as a cowherd.

Snubbed, exposed, buffeted on every hand, "Gath" still preserves his self-complacency, and his brazen impudence.

"This way for Paradise." There is little doubt that a railroad will be built between Europe and Asia at no very remote period.

Governor Moses, of South Carolina, is giving the negroes of that State "good advice." Let them adopt it—and reject him.

The accomplished clip-tomaniac of the Washington *Chronicle* don't like our sabercuts of Saxon speech. We have chopped his fingers.

In Breckenridge county, Kentucky, is a locality called Hell's Ten Acres. It isn't much worse than the remainder of the State, however.

"When you are in Rome," etc. The State Teachers' Association of Kentucky have adopted resolutions denouncing the Civil Rights bill.

A novelty in manufacture is that of glass planes, and other tools of the carpenters and coopers' trades, recently established at Bridgeport, Ohio.

The Episcopal General Council called in New York city for next October, is looked forward to as one of the most important councils ever held.

"Tempering the wind," etc. This is the first summer in four or five years that New York and Brooklyn have enjoyed exemption from the cholera.

By the way, does the remarkable interest which Mde. Nilsson has of late shown in the London training school for nurses, indicate anything in particular?

No disaster can ever come to the country from doing equal justice to all men and from the breaking down of slavish prejudices and class distinctions.

The third annual meeting of the National Board of Steam Navigation is to be held in Buffalo, September 2. It is expected to be one of unusual interest.

The Detroit City Council recently ordered a new census, and the people are rejoicing over the result. Population 101,083; increase in four years 21,506.

Quite a number of our Democratic exchanges copy paragraphs from this column and print them as editorial with a graceful abandon that is charming.

De animals become "panic" stricken? The valuation of live stock in Illinois in 1873 was $183,763,236, while this year it only amounts to $90,437,219.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

Address of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League.

Following is the address of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League, adopted at their annual meeting in Reading:

Fellow-Citizens.—We are met in our Eleventh Annual Session. Looking over our past work, there is much to encourage us, and very little for discouragement. The difficulties overcome, the good obtained by self-sacrifice and incessant toil, well may make us rejoice in the hour, and congratulate each other. We pass now—by Republican influence—throughout this State on public roads, without hindrance or violence. We have obtained by organized effort admission to the common schools in some parts of the State, elected to offices of trust, and appointments of honor and responsibility, all in answer to our united effort. All else we need and desire to secure to posterity can be obtained only through the passage of the Civil Rights bill.

Our present duties are of vital moment, not only to us but to the nation. Upon you hang the results of the war; upon you, to-day, hangs the fate of this Republic, however loth the nation may be to recognize you. Be calm, be true to your friends, 'tis the old fight of slavery against freedom, and though our friends now seem to fail, fill up the breach and a million patriots will come to your aid full armed. Our future is secure only in ourselves, wrapped up in what we do. Think of fifty years struggle for emancipation, it came at last. Almighty God is in this fight for us.

Before us, before the world, there are two parties, Republican and Democratic. The first is really the Constitutional party of the Union. It began when the original Constitution was adopted. The second is commensurate with it. They divided on the articles of Confederation as against the Constitution. We find the first now as always, for the Constitution. The second now, as always, against it. The first for freedom, and all the inalienable rights of man, offering a home to all the oppressed, law to protect them, free education, honesty, good government, protection of labor, development of our resources, and all that pertains to a well-ordered life and dignified manhood, opposed to slavery and in favor of unity. The other, what of it? Say nothing of the crime of slavery, let its black page be sealed to the judgment of the Great Master of man, the fearful word of its doom, the terrible punishment of its defenders, in the language of Judge Black, "thrust out into black night upon earth's remotest confines and lashed into rage through all eternity." Look at the condition of 4,000,000 of our race beside the ignorance in its own ranks, of whites in the world more ignorant and debased than we. Look at what should be the Paradise of the World, southern soil, barren, undeveloped. Look at her poor whites, a simple tale of woe commiserated by all Christendom. In every county, State or the nation, runs poverty, ignorance follows without a redeeming feature in it all. Free trade is a plank in all their platforms, meanings as James Buchanan said, "ten cents a day to all laborers," blasting the laborer and his hopes, blasting the merchant and his trade, blasting the farmer and his corn, blasting the soil and blasting the mine; leaving American workers to writhe in the bands of foreign oppression. If a single redeeming feature can be found in their political history, in accepting their personal kindness, we stand to affix our assent to a worthy deed. Choose you here and work for yourselves and the States.

Before these two parties are the Indian and ourselves. Look at the Indian and ourselves under Democratic and Republican rule. Humanity only began with Republican control. Choose you, but mark, that on unimperishable parchment your choice and action will stand recorded through all eternity. Pens to all men, but what of almighty principles, civil rights, (civil from civilis from civis, meaning citizen,) therefore the Citizens Bill.

Our government is a great social comfort. We are all members of this society, citizens Not all equal in condition, but equal in right. Every man has a right to himself, every man has an equal right to his property, in taxes, houses, lands or labor, equally amenable to law, equally subject to taxation, under like conditions, equally pledged to good government, self-evident truths, admitted and irrefutable. Therefore we are equal members of this great society, and demand Civil Rights upon no assumption but upon principles of eternal justice. We repeat our history, pledged to all good and pure government, we ask the people of this Commonwealth of all classes to think well what you do when you oppress one of our colored citizens. In God's name, refer not to the mediæval ages of semi-barbarism and congratulate yourself that you are making progress, but look to the records of the future.

What would you wish to be a century hence?

What would you like to be when time in its ceaseless round shall bring you and us before the Eternal Judge of all the earth?

Then do justice to humanity in school, in church, everywhere. Let humanity praise your noble acts and liberal minds, then shall peace and prosperity prevail and earth shall call you blessed.

GEORGE H. ILSE, Chairman.
WILLIAM HOWARD DAY,
WILLIAM D. FORTEN,
AARON P. FAUCETT,
GRANTILLE S. WOODSON, Sec'ry.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Pennsylvania Convention and the Third Term.

(From the New York Herald.)

In the Pennsylvania Convention there were three distinct declarations on the subject of the third term; and all were not only firmly, but emphatically and energetically against it. Before the resolutions were read a man "supposed to be a postmaster" requested the Convention to declare in general terms its approval of the national administration and to pledge the support of the Republicans of Pennsylvania to General Grant "in the event of his being a candidate for a third term." This seemed sufficiently guarded. It contemplated the "third term" only as a contingent possibility, and it asked the staunch countrymen of the Keystone State to make one of these cheap and vapid declarations that it is generally thought bind nobody, and may readily be trampled under foot when the occasion requires.

But the very subject incensed the mass and excited an angry and violent opposition, which closed the case against the postmaster by a common impulse of hostility to the topic that seems so sweet and pleasant in the mouths of postmasters and other office-holders. But the subject came up again in a way in which it necessarily commanded the attention of the meeting as part of its proper programme. In the regular resolutions there is no direct reference to General Grant and no direct allusion to the third term; but the Convention declares its opinion that Governor Hartranft is "qualified to adorn" the Executive office and would be the best imaginable candidate for 1876. Now Hartranft is not Grant, and that, it seems, is just what the Convention meant. It hesitated to pronounce the straightforward words that might sound like an uncalled-for imputation, and so assumed that Grant at the end of two terms was necessarily out of the race, and that a candidate was to be chosen from the number of other prominent Republicans. In fact, the Convention is not unlike Mr. Beecher in its caution. When that gentleman was asked what he thought of some recent statements as to the late scandal published in a Chicago paper, he said he "thought that Jupiter was a noble god." So in Plutarch, when an eminent ancient was asked which was the better of two flute players, he said, "Polyspercheus the best general." Here, now, is all the Long Branch colony from Jones, of Nevada, to Murphy, of any place you please, and here are all the postmasters and collectors of the country wondering and waiting to hear what the Pennsylvania Republicans have to say to Grant for a third term, and, instead of satisfying this noble curiosity, the Convention answers Hartranft is a good man for '76.

By the adoption of this resolution the Convention pronounced distinctly against the third term, therefore; but as if this were not enough, it so pronounced by a distinct vote on the proposition to strike out the reference to Hartranft. In favor of the suppression of this part of the resolutions there were only a dozen votes, and all the rest of the body were in clear sympathy with the thoughts of the member who said that "the precedent of Washington was the common law of all parties."

Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Republicans are entitled to be heard on the subject of the third term. Their one hundred and thirty-seven thousand majority for Grant in 1872 may be regarded as a fair warrant for the expression of an opinion. And if there is any Northern State where the wire-pullers and great office-holders may be supposed capable of controlling party action and of forcing a political programme in defiance of the people it is, perhaps, the Keystone State; but the people there have spoken to the general Congress for legislation in their favor, which they know to be contrary to the interests of the people of the country at large. They depend upon party leaders to secure that legislation, and they have been in the habit of assuming on national subjects any attitude that their party leaders hold them they must assume as the price of continued protection to Pennsylvania industries. But they will not accept the third term, even as a price for protection. They will have nothing whatever to do with it.

Will this open the eyes of the President to the position into which he has been driven by an intrigue of mere hangers-on, plants for spoils and plunder? He has refused to speak for himself, and Pennsylvania has spoken to him in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. The significance of this utterance is evident when we remember that the American people have never insisted upon a third term, and the bankers, capitalists, manufacturers and business men generally, who are said to desire it, have never given it any support. Of a popular movement to re-elect General Grant there can be no intimation. It, therefore, he has contemplated the possibility of a renomination his sole reliance must have been upon the politicians of his party. Such is a politicians' convention, controlled by the leading Republicans of Pennsylvania, and it does not hesitate to treat the third term question with such contempt. To substitute Hartranft for Grant is to coolly dismiss the latter from the list of possible candidates; it is to assume his political non-existence at the end of his present term. But if the people do not demand him, if the politicians shut the door of this great Convention in his face and find bolt in, where shall he look for support? The character and influence of the men who controlled this Convention must be remembered in judging of the importance of its action. Mr. Strang, the Speaker of the Senate; Senators Rutan and Cooper, State Treasurer Mackey, Russell Errett, Chairman of the State Central Committee, and Messrs. Kouhn, Bingham, Mann and others, are the political masters of Pennsylvania. Senator Cameron, who is the master of most of these politicians, was also present, and the course of the Convention is as plainly a proclamation that he will not support Grant for a third term as if he had declared his opposition openly to his face. The President, therefore, knows precisely where he stands; it is on the brink of political ruin.

Now if he should now persist in seeking a renomination upon any pretence, or if—which amounts to the same thing—he should permit a third term movement to be organized in his behalf during the next months, he will concentrate upon himself the most terrible opposition. Pennsylvania has virtually notified him that he must retire, and other states will follow her example. To persist, therefore, would compel the Republican party to antagonize him in a way which it has hitherto avoided. Nor is this all. Even the duties which he has performed so long upon the question of a third term cannot now be continued without exciting still more the suspicions of the people. He cannot, with safety to himself, permit Mosby, Kemper, Gordon, and postmasters generally, to parade him before the country as a candidate, and we think he is by no means likely to allow any one to place him in such an unpleasant position as he held at Harrisburg. He surely cannot wish any more resolutions indorsing him in the event of a third term nomination to be "voted down with loud shouts of disapproval." Silence is his worst possible policy, and it was the cause of the rebuke he administered to him. Now Pennsylvania has given him a good opportunity to speak. Long ago he should have acted upon the advice of the *New York Herald* and have declared that he would not be a candidate for the Presidency in 1876, but it is not too late. An announcement from General Grant to this effect would make the closing year of his administration peaceful and prosperous; it would give him an illustrious place in American history; it would free the Republican party from its present condition of restless, and, finally, it would bid the approaching ghost of Cæsar to gather around him his spectral robes and fade again into the darkness from which rose. But if the President refuses to speak these noble words for his own honor and his country's good he will become merely a banished Roman, a Coriolanus, he will go forth from his Republican Rome to lead against his old friends the Democratic Volsces of the West and South. If, in such a conflict he should fall the loss would be irreparable, while if he should win his ruin would be complete.

Thou know'st, great son,
The end of war's uncertain; but this is certain,
That if thou conquer Rome, the benefit
Which thou shalt thereby reap is such a name
Whose repetition will be dogged with curses,
Whose chronicle thus writ:—"The man was noble,
But with his last attempt he wiped it out.
Destroyed his country, and his name remains
To the ensuing age abhorred."

THE real estate market throughout the country is in a decidedly depressed condition. A San Francisco paper has an interesting paragraph as to how this species of property rises and falls. It says:

"It has been noticed that real estate in all progressive American cities has, like the tide, its seasons of ebb and flow. About five years elapse while the change is going on from the season of excitement to the ebb tide of depression, and *vice versa*. The last appearance of real estate which ended in the rush and furore of 1868-9 began in 1863-4, and the decline which began early in 1869 did not cease until the summer or fall of 1873. The decided tendency upward began about September of last year, the high tide of excitement may therefore be expected between August, 1877, and the summer of 1878, providing the ruin in these matters holds, as we think it is likely to. It is a notable fact, too, that real estate in San Francisco, Chicago and New York all rushed up at the same time, and that in them all the decline began at the same time."

New Probabilities.

When you see a man going home at 2 o'clock in the morning, and know his wife is waiting for him, it is likely to be stormy.

When a man receives a bill for goods his wife bought unknown to him, look out for thunder and lightning.

When a man goes home and finds no supper ready, the fire out, and his wife crusading, it is likely to be cloudy.

When a man promises to take his wife to a party, and changes his mind after she is dressed, you may expect a shower.

When a man saves his cigar money to buy his wife a new bonnet, and the children new shoes, it indicates a spell of sunshine.

When a man dies and leaves a nice young widow with plenty of money, and you see her walking out with one of the executors on Sunday, a change is imminent.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Mischief in the Air.

We cannot analyze the aerial poisons that produce epidemic and endemic diseases; but the valuable discoveries which have been made in vegetable pharmacy enable us to counteract their malific influence. The most powerful known antidote to every species of malaria is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a pure botanical medicine in which the finest antiseptics, tonics, alteratives and stimulants of the vegetable kingdom are skillfully and effectively combined. At seasons of the year when the atmosphere is surcharged with miasma, and whenever the specific virus of any infectious disease is supposed to be present in the air, this famous corrective should be taken regularly as a protective. All who choose to observe this precaution may bid defiance to intermittent and remittent fevers, and in fact to all disorders generated by foul exhalations or impure water.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, Jas. Park, Jr., Edward Heazlett, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, Jas. Marshall, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's, Laville's,
DR. LAVILLE'S GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.
A SURE CURE.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
They not only give relief from the most intolerable pain, but when the patient has kept his bed for months, one box will free him from confinement in two or three days. In many cases of extreme horror relief has been obtained in two or three hours. Kept and for sale at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S Drug Store,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN ..... President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON ..... Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Female College,
FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END,
Opens WEDNESDAY, September 16th. Offers first-class advantages for education, and a best-class College Home. A course of instruction liberal, and studies conducted by teachers of large experience. Nature's Method taught after approved methods of best scientific schools for young men. Laboratory for use of students. Physics, Chemistry and Geology special attention given to THOROUGHNESS in Mathematical training. Commercial Department. Music free to all. Partial Course Students received. Diplomas given on completing prescribed course.
JAS. BLACK, D.D.,
President of Faculty.
MWF

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 62 GRANT STREET.
The next Session will begin MONDAY, September 14th. Circulars containing information may be had at the Book Stores or at the Institute after the 25th inst. For admission or information, apply to the Rector.
REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, No. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New pupils will report September 29th, when classes will class them.
MWF

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Sciences, Music, Drawing, and Elocution. Military Drill. Gymnasium, &c.
REV. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.
MWF

Beaver College and Musical Institute
Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, D. D., President,
Opens its Twentieth Year SEPTEMBER 1. You should see it before sending daughter or son elsewhere.
M7th8

ST. MARY'S HALL—[Founded A. D. 1837.]—The Rt. Rev. W. H. DeLANCEY, D. D., President. The Rev. Edward Ingle, A. M., Principal. Board and Tuition in all the English Branches, Foreign Languages, Music and Drawing, $450 per annum. No extra charges. Terms begin on third Tuesday in February, and September 15. Address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, N. J.—Rt. Rev. W. H. DeLANCEY, D. D., President. Fall Session will begin TUESDAY, September 29. Board and Tuition, $450 per year. For information address the Rector, Rev. F. J. CLERC, D. D., Burlington, N. J.
MWF

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful. Grounds ample. Buildings commodious. Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

SUMMER RESORTS.

The Mountain House,
At Cresson Springs, Pa.,
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS. Cresson is situated on the summit of the Alleghanies, and has been NEWLY FITTED UP AND REFURNISHED, and provides comfortable accommodations for nearly five hundred guests.
For further particulars address the Proprietor,
GEO. W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.

ARCTIC.
FORMERLY LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Ocean Street, Cape May City, N. J.
ACCOMMODATION FOR 250 GUESTS.
Is now a first-class modern style House, replete with modern conveniences in great part newly and handsomely furnished, including best spring beds, mattresses, gas, &c. Roomy piazzas open to the sea breeze, about one square from the beach and bath houses, and central to all points of attraction on the Island. Circulars and Cards with cut of the house and full particulars sent upon application.
Coach at Depot and Steamboat Landing.
Terms moderate.
CHAS. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
W. W. GREEN,
R. L. CARPENTER.

STATIONERY!
Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, Etc
ENVELOPES,
All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS, and SHIPPING TAGS. Special inducements to persons buying in large quantities.
KERNS & HORNER,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue, and No. 226 Liberty street, (New Triangular Building,)
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMA N, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S
SEMI-ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
NOW GOING ON.
Everything Marked Down.
Real Bargains in Every Department.
A. D. McKEE,
No. 59 Market Street.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

ME

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.
We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.
Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 22, 1874.

There is, perhaps, scarcely any department of a newspaper the conduct of which requires more delicate handling that its financial column. As men of business regard their credit paramount to all other considerations, so they are apt to censure the faithful reporter who, in endeavoring to give the public "a map of busy life, its mutations and its vast concerns," shall chance to touch upon a tender spot of the armor, which they had fondly hoped was invulnerable, or at least so considered by the general eye. Thus, in searching for the kernels of truth in the midst of a mass of idle reports, we find ourselves in the situation of the barber in the Persian tale, who could not cast away the shells without incurring the risk of striking some Genius, to him invisible, but who was certain to visit upon the innocent author of the mischief the direst maledictions for the insult.

In the premises, however, our own duty is plain, to record facts as they are, and, saving neither friends to reward or enemies to punish, to live in the hope that plain statements may be taken for what they are worth. In the matter of expressing opinions, we shall as ever be guarded, and hence trust with care to avoid both the rock and the whirlpool.

—The Pittsburgh Clearing House Association has passed a resolution the purport of which will be fully explained by the annexed circular:

"At a meeting of the Clearing House Association, it was—

Resolved, That the Managers be instructed to make an assessment of five dollars on each bank, to defray the expenses of bringing witnesses and prosecuting the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Doe, who was arrested for passing counterfeit checks, etc., by the International bank.

You will please respond to the above.

Respectfully,
S. F. VOS BONNEGUT,
Manager.

August 19, 1874.

This is undoubtedly a move in the right direction, as the knowledge that offenders will be pursued to the full extent of the law, will undoubtedly prove a terror to evil doers, and deter many from attempting the hazardous experiments of forgery or the confidence game, when they have the assurance that they will be proceeded against with the utmost rigor, not simply by the parties whom they have attempted to defraud, but aided by the combined strength of the banks of the city, a junta entirely competent in means and interest to have the criminals visited with the punishment they deserve.

It has been remarked, indeed, as we are informed, the question was brought up at the meeting which passed the above resolution, that as the resolution in the present case was made retrospective in its character, being to reimburse an outlay already made, it should have extended still further back and embraced the costs of the two or three other suits of a similar nature, brought and carried to a more or less successful issue by other banks, also members of the Clearing House Association, as in this instance.

As a rule it is not well to make *ex post facto* laws, yet as this seems to be an exception, it might and perhaps should have been made to include all the costs which have accrued in bank prosecutions since the formation of the present Association, or else it should have been so drawn up as to apply only to the future.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 22, 1874.	10:30	12:30	2:30	1:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	118½	118½		
5-20's, 1865	115¾	115¾		
5-20's, 1867	117¾	117¾		
5-20's, 1868	118¾	118¾		
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	118		
5-20's, 1867	117¾	117¾		
5-20's, 1868	117¾	117¾		
10-40's	114¾	114¾		
Currency 6's	117¾	117¾		
New 4½ coupons	112¾	112¾		
Currency 6's	112¾	112¾		
New 4½ registered	110½	110½		
Western Union Tel.	76¾	77	77	77
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾	47	46¾
Panama Express				156
Wells-Fargo Express	73½	74		74
American Express	57	57		57
United States Express	67¾	67¾		67¾
New York Central	92¼	92¼		92¼
Erie	22	22		22
Michigan Central	70	73¾	74¾	73¾
Michigan Southern	73¾	73¾		73¾
Illinois Central	93¾	93¾		93¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94¾	94¾		94¾
Chicago & North'w'n	28¾	28¾		28¾
Do. preferred				54
Rock Island	101¾	101¾		101¾
St. Paul, common				29½
Do. preferred	54	54¾		54¾
Wabash, common	30¾	30¾		30¾
Fort Wayne	94	94		93
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	24¾		24¾
Ohio Central	29¾	29¾		30
Chicago and Alton	103			
Harlem	124			
Tennessee, old	76			
South Side, April	76			
Missouri 6's	92½			

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Cent'l, 8½ sales.		
Pennsylvania scrip	102	102¾
Reading 50¾ sales.		
United Companies of New Jersey	125¾	126
Oil Creek	6¾	7
Lehigh Valley	61	61¼
Allegheny Valley		90
Central Transportation Company		45
Empire Transportation Company		53
P. C. & St. L. mortgage bonds	69¾	sales.
Gold		109¼

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease	$ 674,200
Specie, decrease	2,787,100
Legal tenders, decrease	1,385,700
Deposits, decrease	3,651,400
Circulation, increase	10,900
Reserve, decrease	2,720,350

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

August 22.—Nearly all the 1873 crop remaining have been purchased on speculation by a few dealers in the trade, as well as those in the Boston market, in anticipation of a failure of the crop in England—as high as 30 cents has been paid. Consumers hold off, as they seem to have no confidence in the speculative movements, unless it be caused by a strong foreign demand. The sales for the last week have been very light, say about 150 bales 1873's at 29 @30 cents; no transactions in older growths. The following is from Mr. Emmet Wells' circular of the 21st inst.:

Domestic receipts for the week	bales. 312
Total receipts since September 1, 1873	24,330
Total receipts for same period in 1872	27,795
Imports for the week	39
Total imports since September 1, 1873	15,144
Total imports for same period, 1872	20,230
Exports for week	121
Total exports since September 1, 1873	14,148

The following is from the *Freeman's Journal* Cooperstown, N. Y.:—"The fine weather of the past week has done much for the growing Hop crop, and the present indications are that it will, with occasional exceptions, prove to be an excellent one as to quality, and very much so if good weather will ensure that result. As to the quantity, we do not estimate the yield, from all we have seen and heard, at over 60 lbs to the acre in the Hop district of this State, nor is it likely to exceed that amount at the West. Yards will commence on the 31st in some yards; a week later it will be general. Growers, as a general thing, are inclined to contract their Hops in advance of picking. They will wait for an established market.

Picking in this locality will generally commence in the course of ten days or a fortnight. The Hop crop promises to be full average one, and that is all that the complaint as yet of damage from insects or blight.—*Shipping List.*

WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA.

August 22.—The medium and low grades of fleece are meeting with some favor, but the finer descriptions are rather quiet, and the stock accumulating. The sales of the week are within the range of the following quotations: Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia—XX and above, 53@55c; X, 52@53c; ¼-blood, 53@55c; ¼-blood, 50@52c; fine unwashed, 34@35c; medium do, 36@40c; New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin—XX and above, 51@52c; X, 51@53c; ½-blood, 51@52c; ¼-blood, 50@51c; Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota—¼-blood fleece 49@52c; ⅜-blood do, 48@52c; ½-blood do, 50@52c; 1-blood do, 48@50c; common do, 42@45. Domestic pulled—city nominal, 60@65c; city super, 46@50c; city lamb, 46@48c; city short merino, 27@32c. Combing—washed fleece, 60@65c; unwashed do, 42@45c; Canada fleece, 61@62. Tub-washed—choice, selected, 60@62c; well washed, 55@59c; fair ordinary, 52@54c; low or burry, 46@48c. California—fine spring, 35@37c; medium spring, 32@34c; fine fall, 29@31c; medium fall, 26@28c. Colorado—washed, 30@32c; mixed, 28@29c; unwashed, 22@24c; black, washed, 20@23c.—*North American.*

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—Cotton dull at 15c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; red at 90@91 c; white at 1 02@1 15. Corn steady at 62@ 63c. Oats steady at 43@44c. Rye steady at 82@ 83c. Barley steady; a moderate demand; sales of 1,000 bushels at 1 40@1 45. Pork steady at $23 00. Lard easier; summer 14½@14¾c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 8¾@8¾c; clear rib sides 12¾@12¾c; clear nominally 12¾@12¾c. Bacon steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib sides 13½@13¾c; clear sides 13¾@14c. Whisky—market steady with a moderate demand at 96c.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 22, 1874.

Business to-day was quiet in groceries and general wholesale branches, but more brisk in grain, produce and commission business. Freighting business was active and the aggregate amount of iron, coal, grain and general merchandise for this city alone, received yesterday approximates very nearly to seven hundred car loads.

The movement of prices was not remarkable in any degree. The market is overstocked with peaches, potatoes, apples and other fruits of the season, and even at the extremely low prices prevailing, the demand was entirely below the supply. In grain, wheat is rather weak, while oats, although not quotably changed, are somewhat stronger in feeling, and dealers look for an advance next week. We notice a few slight alterations in provisions. Other articles are not materially changed.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, brls	1,970	Apples, brls	63
Cheese, lbs	80	Corn, sks	3,060
Wheat, sks	2,000	Barley, sks	355
Oats, sks	4,333	Butter, pkgs	32
Rye, sks	73	Hay, bales	86
Bacon, tes	315	Ice, cars	3
Feathers, crates	1,165		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending August 22, 1874:

Flour, bbls	9,621	Apples, bbls	412
Cheese, lbs	1,677	Corn, sks	3,060
Wheat, sks	2,000	Barley, sks	355
Rye, sks	207	Oats, sks	26,598
Butter, pkgs	121	Bacon, tes	315
Potatoes, bush	11,710	Hay, bales	2,758
Peaches, crates	3,459	Ice, cars	39

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The grain market was active to-day, in many respects, while in some things it was quiet. Wheat was rather weak, and quotations are a shade lower. We quote endless Kentucky white wheat at 1 28@1 30; Pennsylvania and Ohio white wheat at 1 25@1 26; Kentucky and Illinois amber at 1 26@1 26; Ohio amber at 1 20@1 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter, 1 15@1 17½. There are no transactions in spring wheat or in old winter wheat. Corn is steady with a light supply and small transactions. We quote car on track, at 58@62c for prime yellow shelled 60@62c for high mixed. Transactions in oats were still carried on to-day, at the low figures previously ruling, but, as the demand was active, it was thought that there would be an advance at the opening of next week; we quote white at 53@54c; mixed 50@52c, the bulk of the transactions in white oats being at 53@57½c. Rye is unchanged at about 90c. Barley is inactive and wholly nominal at 1 25@1 30. The following are the quotations since the 1st inst.:

½ car amber Ohio wheat	1 20
1 car car corn, prime yellow, on track	60
1 car oats, mixed, on track	50
1 car shelled corn, low mixed	60
1 car shelled corn, high mixed	62
1 car white oats, in sacks	54
1 car white oats	53½
1 car white oats	53½
1 car light mixed oats	52
1 car dark mixed oats	50

The following table shows the receipts of grain for the past week, compared with the receipts of the week previous:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Wheat, bush	22,900	7,727
Corn, bush	31,787	1,600
Barley, bush	1,275	887
Rye, bush	837	707
Oats, bush	72,265	66,435
Total	105,364	77,356

FLOUR—The receipts for the week are 9,621 bbls; Trade in a jobbing way was rather quiet during the latter part of the week, but prices are steady. We quote as follows: White winter wheat $7,25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old $7 00@7 25; new do $6 25@6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $5 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale rates of bringing it to are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 2 red winter do $7 50; No. 2 red wheat $6 00; 5 sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY—Receipts for the week foot up 2,758 bales. We quote prime timothy hay at 20 bales $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $17 00@18 00; inferior $15 00@16 00. Baled hay in store is quoted at $22 00@23 00. On the Allegheny market, loose hay was in good supply, both as to quantity and quality, and ruled at following: No. 1 timothy $25 00@27 00; No. 2 do $22 00@ 24 00; Inferior to common timothy $16 00@20 00.

MILL FEED—The market is fairly active and firm, tending upward. We quote bran at 95@97½ ₱ ton; sacks at $1 00@1 20 ₱ cwt; middlings at 1 45@1 50 ₱ cwt; chopped feed is higher at $1 50@1 65 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

MALT—The market is steady. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 70@1 80; western do $1 30@ 1 60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Under influence of very free receipts, the market was depressed. Choice apples were quoted down to $1 50@2 00 ₱ bar. rel and even at that price it was dreary. Quality was left unsold; common apples were a drug, and there were offerings at 90@$1 ₱ barrel, without sales in proportion to the supply.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are at 75@85c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—The market for choice butter is steady and unchanged. We quote at 24@25c for choice; medium 19@20c; common grades have no sale.

BEANS—The market is steady. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 20@2 75; medium $2 00@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote yellow 22@23c; dark 28@30c ₱ ₱. The market is firm.

BROOM CORN—We quote Hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red tag 5@6c ₱ ₱.

CHEESE—We quote at 13½@14c for Ohio factory; 13½@15c for Western Reserve dairy; Switzer 17@18c.

EGGS—The market is firmer for strictly fresh eggs, which are quoted at 18@19c; there is a considerable quantity of old eggs in market, which are sold at 10@12c ₱ dozen.

GRAPES—The supply is plentiful; we quote at $4 00@5 00 ₱ stand, or 16@20 ₱ ₱.

HIDES—Are unchanged; we quote: No. 1, ₱ ₱, 6½@6½c; No. 2, ₱ ₱, 5½@5¾c as to quality.

HOPS—The market is steady with a good demand. We quote growth of 1873 at 20@30c ₱ ₱.

HONEY—Clover 25c ₱ ₱; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ ₱.

PEACHES—The supply was again very large. Choice peaches were in good request and prices were well sustained, while of common there was an overstock. We quote as follows: Choice $2 25@2 50; prime $1 50@1 75; common 50c@$1 00.

PEARS—We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box, for domestic; California, $1 00@5 00.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $1 00 per box.

POTATOES—The market for potatoes is largely overstocked and prices are very much depressed. On track, potatoes are quoted at 60@ 70c ₱ bushel, and on board of a sale of one car load at 50c. From store, quotations are $2 50@ 2 75 ₱ barrel for choice; 75@$1 00 for common.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in better supply and lower. We note transactions in a jobbing way from store at $2 40@2 50 ₱ bushel; in round lots the market is quotable at about $1 25@ 1 30.

SWEET POTATOES—Choice Jerseys are still quoted at $6 00 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES.

The market continues quiet and unchanged. Trade for the last two days has been very light and there is not much to record in the line of news for wholesale groceries and jobbing houses. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.

Rio, fair	23½c	Java	35@37c
Rio, prime	24c	Mocha	35@37c
Rio, choice	25c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Rio, fancy	26c	Sugar-house New Orleans	50@55c
Roasted Coffees.		Good	60@65c
Rio, in papers	27c	Prime	68@70c
Rio, in bags	26@27c	Choice	70@75c
Roasted Java	39c	*Syrups.*	
Sugars.		Ex. white syrups	67½c
Standard A	10½c	Sugar drips	60c
Standard B	10¾c	Lower grades	45@50c
Extra C	10¼c	*Rice.*	
Standard hards	11½c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Franklin extra C	10	Patna	9½c
American extra C	9½c	Rangoon	8½c
Cuba	9c	*Spices.*	
Porto Rico	9½c	Layers, ₱ box	@3 50
Teas.		Valentia, ₱ ₱	13 @14c
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Currants	7½@8c
Gunpowder	50@$1 25	Prunes	13@15c
Imperial	55@60c		

Wright & Co.'s telegram from Rio de Janeiro, under date of August 4, gives the following: Sales of coffee for United States since

12th inst	17,600 bags.
Cleared for United States	15,900 bags.
Loading for United States	32,000 bags.
Sailed for United States	57,000 bags.
Average daily receipts	19,000 bags.

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market continues quiet. We note an advance of ½c on breakfast bacon and ½c on clear rib sides and clear sides. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ ₱, 16c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ ₱, 11½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15½c; dried beef, canvassed, 18c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, 85c; bacon shoulders, ₱ ₱, 10½c; rib sides do, 13½c; clear rib sides do, 13½c; clear sides do, 13½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $25 00; prime hard, refined for summer use, in tes, ₱ ₱, 16c; ½ bbls, 16½c; 10-lb buckets, 17c; 5-lb do, 17½c; 3-lb do, 17½c; in 5 ₱ caddies, do, 17c; in 3 ₱ pails, do, 18½c; in 2 ₱ pails, do, 18½c; in 1 ₱ do, 19c.

LARD—There is a rather quiet but steady trade at prices somewhat reduced from our last report. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess	New No. 3 $10 00
mackerel, ₱ bbl	24 00 Georges codfish,
No. 1 mess do	22 00 No. 1
Extra No. 1 shore	18 00 Medium do 5 00
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00 Lake trout 7 25
Trout, extra	12 00 White fish 5 00
Extra No. 2	12 00 Lake herring 5 00
No. 2 bay	12 00

CANNED OYS—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12½c ₱ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, $1 65@1 70 ₱ gallon; No. 1, 90@95c; No. 2, 70@75c. Demand active and light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ ₱ for prime and 6½ @6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

WOOL.

The market for wool here is firm but very quiet, at unchanged prices. The trade movement is light. Quotations are as follows:

Fine fleece	48@50c	Unwashed fleece	36@38c
Medium fleece	48@50c	Common fleece	34@36c
Combing	48@50c	Pulled wools	30@38c
Tub-washed	57@60c		

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* has the following remarks upon subjects of general interest in the wool market:

"This weather is favorable for wools, and the shrinkage likely to take place between now and the first of the month with a continuance of our present balmy days, on lots suitably selected will be equal to a gain for scouring of at least five per cent. This is an advantage to the wool-buyer as well as the manufacturer. The more the wool is seasoned the better it scours and sets in the dye; hence the satisfaction expressed in the spinning and weaving compensates for the extra value the seller places upon his fleeces, and induces the user the more quickly to duplicate purchases.

"While the market here has actually reached the point of strength that has been reported after it for a month past, western consignors, impatient at the under-current of languor and indisposition on the part of manufacturers to carry out the anticipated programme of large purchases at advancing prices, have begun to show their disgust and temper at all the sensport markets, and to question why it is that, having withheld shipments, and secured a better tone in their home markets, our Eastern business does not respond either in sales or prices. This is like the burden of a large correspondence to *the Bulletin*, and the tone of their local newspaper reports. The Milwaukee *Journal of Commerce*, which, by the by, is the originator of the wool sales war now waging so fiercely between the Boston *Shipping List* and New York *Economist*, complainingly states, in its issue of August 12, that nearly a third of the wool has been shipped on to irresponsible Eastern commission houses, who advances largely to Western producers in June and July, only to slaughter them largely in August and September, declaring that wool will not experience an honest decline, except under the influence of unforeseen circumstances, such as the Boston fire or a financial panic and panic-and-fear-stricken, and that the rural shippers have been fleeced by their timid Eastern friends, who throw out the block that there is good demand and little for immediate delivery, who quote the advance high in June and July, to induce consignments, but sell low in August and September to save their interest, commission and advances—wool will advance materially.

"The leading difficulty with our North-west. ern shipments is that in sorting they are not thrown into the proper assortments; this throwing or sorting is in many instances equal to from 2½c per pound to the consignment value. And while our Boston commission houses have sought to protect their consignors in every possible way, the *Bulletin* readers in the West have been apprised in these columns that the manufacturers are this season exercising unusual circumspection in sorting and, throwing rather more freely than ever before.

"In our issue of June 27 we called attention to the disappointments likely to occur to shippers late in the season, when buyers ought to intimately that the purposed tone of the market [illegible] could not be successfully carried through, as the necessities of the looms would not warrant a response, while any cessation of buoyancy would discourage the West. The extinct above puts the case in an extravagant and unqualified form.

"The weakness and sacrifices of wool are not the results so much of consignees' avictims, as of the necessities of the consignors, as in the *Bulletin* of three weeks since, we called attention to the fact that the banks West were withdrawing their loans on wool to accommodate the needs of wheat. A good deal of wool has come to this market on consignment but the sluggishness of trade has necessitated its being held until the shipper, finding himself pressed for ready money to pay harvest help, etc., has been forced to order a peremptory sale, and herein has occurred the number of heavy sales or transfers from one wool house to another that have been noted."

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 24, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts of crude per Pa. R. R.	Exports per Pa. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, August 17	2,000	....	1,743
Tuesday, August 18	4,132	....	3,413
Wednesday, Aug. 19	5,354	....	2,014
Thursday, August 20	2,000	2,827	2,815
Friday, August 21	5,704	3,120	2,837
Saturday, August 22	3,669	....	2,044
Total for week	27,612	5,947	15,866
Since January 1	1,240,656	93,167	537,740
To August 22, 1874	1,268,268	101,114	553,606
Same time 1873	1,180,956	37,929	327,815
Same time 1872	773,729	94,410	381,750
Same time 1871	741,645	70,473	377,655
Same time 1870	714,114	26,709	255,267
Same time 1869	548,945	80,891	274,126
Same time 1868	767,040	115,491	357,006

The market for petroleum during the week was for the most part dull, and retained the same dead level as for the preceding two weeks. The price at the opening of the week was 75@75¼c for Crude in bulk, and up to Friday there was little deviation from those quotations. At the close of the week a slightly improved feeling was noted in the market, but there was no quotable change. The refined market was still dull, closing at the close of the week quotable at 33@34c; mixed 30@32c, the bulk of the transactions in white oats being at 33@37½c. Rye is unchanged at about 90c. Barley is inactive and wholly nominal at $1 25@1 30. The following table shows the receipts of grain for the past week, compared with the receipts of the week previous:

	Last Week.	This Week.
Wheat, bush	22,900	7,727
Corn, bush	31,787	1,600
Barley, bush	1,275	887
Rye, bush	837	707
Oats, bush	72,265	66,435
Total	105,364	77,356

FLOUR—The receipts for the week are 9,621 bbls; Trade in a jobbing way was rather quiet during the latter part of the week, but prices are steady. We quote as follows: White winter wheat $7,25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old $7 00@7 25; new do $6 25@6 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $5 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale rates of bringing it to are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 2 red winter do $7 50; No. 2 red wheat $6 00; 5 sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY—Receipts for the week foot up 2,758 bales. We quote prime timothy hay at 20 bales $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $17 00@18 00; inferior $15 00@16 00. Baled hay in store is quoted at $22 00@23 00. On the Allegheny market, loose hay was in good supply, both as to quantity and quality, and ruled at following: No. 1 timothy $25 00@27 00; No. 2 do $22 00@ 24 00; Inferior to common timothy $16 00@20 00.

MILL FEED—The market is fairly active and firm, tending upward. We quote bran at 95@97½ ₱ ton; sacks at $1 00@1 20 ₱ cwt; middlings at 1 45@1 50 ₱ cwt; chopped feed is higher at $1 50@1 65 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

MALT—The market is steady. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 70@1 80; western do $1 30@ 1 60.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Under influence of very free receipts, the market was depressed. Choice apples were quoted down to $1 50@2 00 ₱ bar. rel and even at that price it was dreary. Quality was left unsold; common apples were a drug, and there were offerings at 90@$1 ₱ barrel, without sales in proportion to the supply.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are at 75@85c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—The market for choice butter is steady and unchanged. We quote at 24@25c for choice; medium 19@20c; common grades have no sale.

BEANS—The market is steady. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 20@2 75; medium $2 00@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote yellow 22@23c; dark 28@30c ₱ ₱. The market is firm.

BROOM CORN—We quote Hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red tag 5@6c ₱ ₱.

CHEESE—We quote at 13½@14c for Ohio factory; 13½@15c for Western Reserve dairy; Switzer 17@18c.

EGGS—The market is firmer for strictly fresh eggs, which are quoted at 18@19c; there is a considerable quantity of old eggs in market, which are sold at 10@12c ₱ dozen.

GRAPES—The supply is plentiful; we quote at $4 00@5 00 ₱ stand, or 16@20 ₱ ₱.

HIDES—Are unchanged; we quote: No. 1, ₱ ₱, 6½@6½c; No. 2, ₱ ₱, 5½@5¾c as to quality.

HOPS—The market is steady with a good demand. We quote growth of 1873 at 20@30c ₱ ₱.

HONEY—Clover 25c ₱ ₱; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ ₱.

PEACHES—The supply was again very large. Choice peaches were in good request and prices were well sustained, while of common there was an overstock. We quote as follows: Choice $2 25@2 50; prime $1 50@1 75; common 50c@$1 00.

PEARS—We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box, for domestic; California, $1 00@5 00.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $1 00 per box.

POTATOES—The market for potatoes is largely overstocked and prices are very much depressed. On track, potatoes are quoted at 60@ 70c ₱ bushel, and on board of a sale of one car load at 50c. From store, quotations are $2 50@ 2 75 ₱ barrel for choice; 75@$1 00 for common.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is in better supply and lower. We note transactions in a jobbing way from store at $2 40@2 50 ₱ bushel; in round lots the market is quotable at about $1 25@ 1 30.

SWEET POTATOES—Choice Jerseys are still quoted at $6 00 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES.

The market continues quiet and unchanged. Trade for the last two days has been very light and there is not much to record in the line of news for wholesale groceries and jobbing houses. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.

Rio, fair	23½c	Java	35@37c
Rio, prime	24c	Mocha	35@37c
Rio, choice	25c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Rio, fancy	26c	Sugar-house New Orleans	50@55c
Roasted Coffees.		Good	60@65c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Prime	68@70c
Rio, in bags	26@27c	Choice	70@75c
Roasted Java	39 c	*Syrups.*	
Sugars.		Ex. white syrups	67½c
Standard A	10½c	Sugar drips	60c
Standard B	10¾c	Lower grades	45@50c
Extra C	10¼c	*Rice.*	
Standard hards	11½c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Franklin extra C	10	Patna	9½c
American extra C	9½c	Rangoon	8½c
Cuba	9 c	*Spices.*	
Porto Rico	9½c	Layers, ₱ box	@3 50
Teas.		Valentia, ₱ ₱	13 @14c
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	Currants	7½@8c
Gunpowder	50@$1 25	Prunes	13@15c
Imperial	55@60c		

Wright & Co.'s telegram from Rio de Janeiro, under date of August 4, gives the following: Sales of coffee for United States since

12th inst	17,600 bags.
Cleared for United States	15,900 bags.
Loading for United States	32,000 bags.
Sailed for United States	57,000 bags.
Average daily receipts	19,000 bags.

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market continues quiet. We note an advance of ½c on breakfast bacon and ½c on clear rib sides and clear sides. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ ₱, 16c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ ₱, 11½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15½c; dried beef, canvassed, 18c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, 85c; bacon shoulders, ₱ ₱, 10½c; rib sides do, 13½c; clear rib sides do, 13½c; clear sides do, 13½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $25 00; prime hard, refined for summer use, in tes, ₱ ₱, 16c; ½ bbls, 16½c; 10-lb buckets, 17c; 5-lb do, 17½c; 3-lb do, 17½c; in 5 ₱ caddies, do, 17c; in 3 ₱ pails, do, 18½c; in 2 ₱ pails, do, 18½c; in 1 ₱ do, 19c.

LARD—There is a rather quiet but steady trade at prices somewhat reduced from our last report. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess	New No. 3 $10 00
mackerel, ₱ bbl	24 00 Georges codfish,
No. 1 mess do	22 00 No. 1
Extra No. 1 shore	18 00 Medium do 5 00
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00 Lake trout 7 25
Trout, extra	12 00 White fish 5 00
Extra No. 2	12 00 Lake herring 5 00
No. 2 bay	12 00

CANNED OYS—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12½c ₱ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, $1 65@1 70 ₱ gallon; No. 1, 90@95c; No. 2, 70@75c. Demand active and light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ ₱ for prime and 6½ @6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

WOOL.

The market for wool here is firm but very quiet, at unchanged prices. The trade movement is light. Quotations are as follows:

Fine fleece	48@50c	Unwashed fleece	36@38c
Medium fleece	48@50c	Common fleece	34@36c
Combing	48@50c	Pulled wools	30@38c
Tub-washed	57@60c		

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* has the following remarks upon subjects of general interest in the wool market:

"This weather is favorable for wools, and the shrinkage likely to take place between now and the first of the month with a continuance of our present balmy days, on lots suitably selected will be equal to a gain for scouring of at least five per cent. This is an advantage to the wool-buyer as well as the manufacturer. The more the wool is seasoned the better it scours and sets in the dye; hence the satisfaction expressed in the spinning and weaving compensates for the extra value the seller places upon his fleeces, and induces the user the more quickly to duplicate purchases.

"While the market here has actually reached the point of strength that has been reported after it for a month past, western consignors, impatient at the under-current of languor and indisposition on the part of manufacturers to carry out the anticipated programme of large purchases at advancing prices, have begun to show their disgust and temper at all the sensport markets, and to question why it is that, having withheld shipments, and secured a better tone in their home markets, our Eastern business does not respond either in sales or prices. This is like the burden of a large correspondence to *the Bulletin*, and the tone of their local newspaper reports. The Milwaukee *Journal of Commerce*, which, by the by, is the originator of the wool sales war now waging so fiercely between the Boston *Shipping List* and New York *Economist*, complainingly states, in its issue of August 12, that nearly a third of the wool has been shipped on to irresponsible Eastern commission houses, who advances largely to Western producers in June and July, only to slaughter them largely in August and September, declaring that wool will not experience an honest decline, except under the influence of unforeseen circumstances, such as the Boston fire or a financial panic and panic-and-fear-stricken, and that the rural shippers have been fleeced by their timid Eastern friends, who throw out the block that there is good demand and little for immediate delivery, who quote the advance high in June and July, to induce consignments, but sell low in August and September to save their interest, commission and advances—wool will advance materially.

"The leading difficulty with our North-west. ern shipments is that in sorting they are not thrown into the proper assortments; this throwing or sorting is in many instances equal to from 2½c per pound to the consignment value. And while our Boston commission houses have sought to protect their consignors in every possible way, the *Bulletin* readers in the West have been apprised in these columns that the manufacturers are this season exercising unusual circumspection in sorting and, throwing rather more freely than ever before.

"In our issue of June 27 we called attention to the disappointments likely to occur to shippers late in the season, when buyers ought to intimately that the purposed tone of the market [illegible]

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110.

NEW YORK, August 22, 1874.

MONEY.

Money 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7

CITY MATTERS.

NOTICE

To Agents of the Commercial.

In making remittances send either in Post-office money orders, checks on Pittsburgh banks, drafts, or currency, and not in checks on banks in country towns.

Western University

opens August 31. Call from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Obituary.

Manus McLaughlin, a well known citizen of the Seventh ward, died on Saturday evening at the age of fifty-six. He was a native of Ireland, but had lived in this city for many years, and had made many friends. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 121 Webster avenue, at two o'clock this afternoon.

Tunnel Nearly Completed.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have nearly completed the tunnel at Port Perry. The brick work is nearly finished. The stone work for the bridge across the Monongahela river, to connect the Pennsylvania with the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, has also been finished. The superstructure of the bridge will not be put up during the present season.

Three More Steamboats to be Prosecuted.

The McCormick was not the only boat that carried passengers from this port to the prize fight at Mill Creek, in violation of the steamboat law. It is alleged that the towboats Coal Blaffs, Hornbrook and Caldwell did the same thing, and that the Local Inspectors, for several days past, have been taking testimony with a view to instituting prosecutions.

Relief for the Sufferers.

The following additional sums are reported; Proceeds of concert by Mr. John Burgess.....$ 101 25
German Reformed Church, Columbus.....56 65
Ohio.....10 00
Cash.....1 00
Total.....$ 167 90
Grand total.....53,614 48

The Relief Committee will meet to-day to consider undertakers' bills.

The Catholic Library.

Great improvements have recently been made in the rooms of the Catholic Public Library, Cathedral. They have been refitted throughout with new carpet, chandeliers, and new furniture &c. The new tables, chairs and bookcases are of walnut, handsomely ornamented, one bookcase extends the whole length of the side of the room, with the new wall paper, painting &c., the rooms present a very pleasant and attractive appearance.

Personal.

The Newton *Kansan*, published in Harvey county, Kansas, has the following: "Hon. Jos. Ross, from Pittsburgh, Pa., and President of the Bank of Industry of that city, is now spending a month here, on his first visit to this part of the country, and is highly pleased with the same. He has nine hundred and sixty acres of land in Macon township, purchased from Judge Muse while East two years ago, and intends having two hundred acres of the same in cultivation by next fall."

Prosecutions Against Steamboats.

United States Inspectors Neeld and Atkinson are considering the question of prosecuting the tug James Caldwell and the steamer Coal Bluff for carrying more passengers than the law allows. The Bluff was chartered, Captain White states, ostensibly for the towing of two keel-boats to Lime Island, but after the bargain was made and the boat was ready to start, the managers told him he must take about twenty passengers, irrespective of the crew, on board in spite of his remonstrance.

Clipper Boat Club.

The following are the officers of the Clipper Boat Club, just chosen: President—C. Manning. Vice President—S. Duffy. Treasurer—A. Zacharias. Secretary—E. Richter. Captain—H. Gelson. Lieutenant—A. Henderson. Trustees—Eph. Morris, P. Neely and George Scott. The Clipper club comprises twenty-five active members, many of whom have attained a national reputation as champion single scull oarsmen. The club is in a flourishing and healthy condition. Their headquarters, or boat-house, is at the foot of Fourteenth street, on the Allegheny river.

Change of Time on The West Penn Railroad.

To-day a change of time on the West Penn Railroad goes into effect as follows:

Freeport accomodation, No. 1, heretofore leaving at 9.25 A. M. will leave at 9.20 A. M. Freeport accomodation, No. 2, heretofore leaving at 4.05 P. M., will leave 4.40 P. M. This train will have a through car to Butler. Springdale accomodation No. 3 leaving heretofore at 11.20 A. M., will now leave at 10.10 P. M. A new train called "market train" will commence to-day, running between Freeport and the city, arriving at the city at 8.50 A. M. and leaving at 3.30 P. M. city time. This will also be a passenger train.

A Lamb in Wolf's Clothing.

On Saturday evening Alderman C. D. Smith, of Allegheny, committed Lamb to jail in default of $500 bail, to answer at court to the charge of larceny. Lamb, it is charged, went into the shoe store of Watt & Long, on Federal street, under pretence of looking at some shoes, and while there managed to abstract the sum of thirteen dollars from the money drawer. The theft was discovered and Lamb was arrested. He dropped the money on the store floor before his arrest. A burglar's jimmy was found on his person. Lamb has it stated that for some time past. Lamb has been in the city in the character of a Chicago sufferer.

Trial of the Chief of Police.

This forenoon, unless Mayor Blackmore interposes, Acting Mayor McMasters will engage in hearing the testimony on the charges preferred by Councilman Braun against the Chief of Police. Whether the case will amount to anything can by no means be foretold. Already we hear that Mr. Braun finds great difficulty in procuring witnesses. Many who have long and frequently complained of the acts of omission and commission on the part of the Chief, it is said, are now as "dumb as oysters." Mr. Braun says the general reply to his inquiries is, "I don't know." He says further he has difficulty in getting witnesses subpœnaed, but avers that he will push the case as far as it is in his power to do.

Mayor Blackmore did not arrive home yesterday, as was expected, and it is probable that the hearing will be postponed until he can be present.

The Democratic Convention.

The meeting of the representatives of the "unterrified," in State Convention, at Library Hall, in this city, on Wednesday next, promises to be largely attended, several of the prominent leaders in the party having already put in an appearance. Of course the greatest interest is being manifested in who shall be the candidate for Supreme Judge, as that is the only office the Democracy have a ghost of a show of securing at the election, and that is fixed by the Constitution. The first meeting four prominent candidates, Ludlow, Ross, Dallas and Woods, were present, many Democrats, whose opinions are entitled to weight, are of opinion that Trunkey, of Venango county, who is also one of the ablest and most accomplished Common Pleas Judges in the State, and who is the only candidate from the West, will carry off the much coveted prize. His friends claim that he will have some fifty votes to start on, and that he will be the last one who stay. If this proves correct he will be a most formidable candidate.

No doubt James Patrick Barr, of this city, will attempt to "work things" in his own interest as candidate for Auditor General.

That Charge Against Councilmen.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Thursday's *Evening Telegraph* charges that some of the members of the Council Committees are in the habit, on the passing of the several robberies of the city, and that "at the recent Mayor's office investigation the Investigating Committee sold out their good will, stock and fixtures to His Honor, James Blackmore, for a *consideration*, and they *dare* not deny it." These are serious charges, and the *Telegraph* is requested, in Friday's COMMERCIAL, to state what committee it referred to, but it has thought worth while to reply. I again ask it to state to what committee it refers in the last charge, and whether it charges all the members of such committee having sold out, or, if only a part of them, who they are and what consideration they received. In order that the blamed may have an opportunity of disproving the charges, and others not implicated may be relieved from unjust suspicion, if this second request is not complied with, the public will properly demand that the charges are untrue and wholly without with foundation.

W.

A Regretful Wife.

Yesterday a telegraphic dispatch from Johnstown was received at the Union Depot requesting that Anton Rosneg, coming in on the train, be arrested for wife desertion. On the arrival of the train specified, Officer Cotton, of the depot police, found Mr. Rosneg, arrested him, and conveyed him to the Central Station House. He then telegraphed the fact of the arrest to Mrs. Rosneg and asked what should be done.

For reply, Mrs. Rosneg herself appeared in the city last evening. She went to the lockup, and on seeing her husband behind the bars, she lifted up her voice and wept, bewailing the arrest and the plight her lord was in. She must have him out of there, and was greatly troubled when the Captain declined to release the prisoner without some further attention to formalities. At last, still weeping, she departed to find acting Mayor McMasters and procure the necessary order of release. She was not successful in accomplishing this, and at last went to the Union Depot Hotel to stay until this morning, when she changed her mind, remaining at the Cross-barred hotel on Diamond alley.

Anton does not deny the fact of running away from his wife. He says he did not like her stepping. She did not do house-work, was sufficiently to scrub, and wash and mend, he says, and therefore he ran away. On being asked if he was going to go back home to live with his wife, he responded "O, yes! I'll go home with she. I guess she do better now!"

"Paul Clifford."

About the first of August two young men, one of them giving the name of "Paul Clifford," stopped at the house of Mr. Joseph Haven, a drover living near Washington, Pa., and asked permission to stay all night. Permission was given them, and the next day they took their departure. After they had gone it was discovered that a considerable quantity of clothing belonging to the male members of the family had also gone, together with a couple of watches. On Thursday evening Mr. Haven, while traveling along the Perrysville road, saw "Paul Clifford." He came to Allegheny and made information against "Clifford" for larceny. A warrant was put into the hands of officer J. J. Hays, who at once went out and captured "Clifford," who gave his real name as Arthur Hays. The next day he offered to "turn up" his partner in guilt, against whom information had also been made. Accordingly the officer took him in a buggy to a place beyond Heckert's tavern, on the Perrysville road. The prisoner asked permission to get out and walk a little way. He was hand-cuffed, and the officers helped him out of the buggy. No sooner was he on foot than he raised his manacled hands to strike the officer over the head. The constable was too quick for him and knocked him down, the prisoner remarking "when Hays meets Hays, then comes the tug of war." He was soon conquered and then told the officer that he had brought him on a wild goose chase, and they might as well go back to Allegheny that wasn't a fool to "squeal" on his partner. They went back to Allegheny, and on Saturday they took Mr. "Paul Clifford" to Washington and lodged him in jail to await a hearing. The prisoner when arrested, had on a pair of the stolen trousers.

RAILROAD VS. PIPE LINE.

The Columbia Conduit Company's Bond —An Injunction Granted Against Dr. Hertz and the Conduit Company.

The litigation between the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Columbia Conduit Company came up in a double phase, on Saturday. At ten o'clock, in the District Court, Judge Kirkpatrick on the bench, the application of the Conduit Company for leave to file a bond, and for the appointment of viewers to assess damages for the right of way under the tracks of the Railroad Company, came on for argument.

John H. Hampton, Esq., for the Railroad Company, objected to any proceeding in the matter in this Court to-day, on the ground that he had not been given time to prepare his objections to the filing of the bond. Messrs. Woods and Barker, for the Conduit Company, claimed that due notice had been given the other side, when Mr. Hampton insisted that the argument was one of great moment, and stated that he would prefer to have it come off before at least two of the Judges, if not a full bench. His Honor, Judge Kirkpatrick, said that he had thought of suggesting to counsel on either side the propriety of postponing the matter, so that he might have the benefit of the counsel of his brothers Messrs. Ewing and White, when Mr. Woods said that he and Mr. Barton would not object to a postponement until next Saturday, provided Mr. Hampton would have his objections prepared by Thursday next. Mr. Hampton assented to this proposition and said that he had three objections to the Conduit Company filing their bond, and these were: First, that the District Court had no jurisdiction in the matter; second, that the Columbia Conduit Company had no legal charter; and third, if it had a charter it was a private one, and gave the Company no right of eminent domain.

The case was then ordered postponed until Saturday next.

THE INJUNCTION CASE.

At eleven o'clock, in the Court of Common Pleas, Judges Stowe and Collier on the bench, the motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain Dr. Hertz and the Columbia Conduit Company from trespassing upon the property of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Fairview, came on for argument. The bill in this case has already been printed in the COMMERCIAL. Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell presented their side of the case to the Court. In addition to the allegations set forth in the bill, several affidavits were read, including one from Mr. James McC. Creighton, Superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, concerning all the material facts.

A section of the bill of complainants alleges the unconstitutionality of the act of April 8, 1872, which was the act chartering the Company, while another section sets forth "that said defendants, not willing to rely upon their original charter, claim to have filed a written acceptance of the Constitution and of the act of April 28, 1870, and that by reason they became authorized to exercise the powers and privileges mentioned in the sixth section of the bill."

The sixth section mentioned has reference to the right to exercise eminent domain. The affidavit of M. E. Olmstead, corporation clerk in the Auditor General's office, was read, setting forth that he has charge of the registry or corporations, that he has made diligent search among the records of the office, and that he is unable to find that the Columbia Conduit Company has ever complied with the first section of the act of Assembly of May 16, 1868, and that the only paper filed by the company was a report and appraisement of the capital stock.

Mr. Woods then presented the answer of the defendants, in which it is explicitly denied that they have filed two years ago, and now intends having two hundred acres of the same in cultivation by next fall."

Mr. Woods then presented the answer of the defendants, in which it is explicitly denied that they have filed two years ago, and now intends having two hundred acres of the same in cultivation by next fall."

The injunction was granted, but was to operate only from the time the bond was filed, and for that reason it was important that the bond should be filed at once. The bond was then presented, and Judge Collier said that he had thought of suggesting to counsel on either side the propriety of postponing the matter, so that he might have the benefit of the counsel of his brothers Messrs. Ewing and White, when Mr. Woods said that he and Mr. Barton would not object to a postponement until next Saturday, provided Mr. Hampton would have his objections prepared by Thursday next. Mr. Hampton assented to this proposition and said that he had three objections to the Conduit Company filing their bond, and these were: First, that the District Court had no jurisdiction in the matter; second, that the Columbia Conduit Company had no legal charter; and third, if it had a charter it was a private one, and gave the Company no right of eminent domain.

The case was then ordered postponed until Saturday next.

THE INJUNCTION CASE.

At eleven o'clock, in the Court of Common Pleas, Judges Stowe and Collier on the bench, the motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain Dr. Hertz and the Columbia Conduit Company from trespassing upon the property of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Fairview, came on for argument. The bill in this case has already been printed in the COMMERCIAL. Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell presented their side of the case to the Court. In addition to the allegations set forth in the bill, several affidavits were read, including one from Mr. James McC. Creighton, Superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, concerning all the material facts.

A section of the bill of complainants alleges the unconstitutionality of the act of April 8, 1872, which was the act chartering the Company, while another section sets forth "that said defendants, not willing to rely upon their original charter, claim to have filed a written acceptance of the Constitution and of the act of April 28, 1870, and that by reason they became authorized to exercise the powers and privileges mentioned in the sixth section of the bill."

The sixth section mentioned has reference to the right to exercise eminent domain. The affidavit of M. E. Olmstead, corporation clerk in the Auditor General's office, was read, setting forth that he has charge of the registry or corporations, that he has made diligent search among the records of the office, and that he is unable to find that the Columbia Conduit Company has ever complied with the first section of the act of Assembly of May 16, 1868, and that the only paper filed by the company was a report and appraisement of the capital stock.

Mr. Woods then presented the answer of the defendants, in which it is explicitly denied that they have filed two years ago, and now intends having two hundred acres of the same in cultivation by next fall."

The Court was inclined to think that it was not the proper time now for Hertz to insist on replacing his pipe. Whenever he shall have to build his tank and have use for the pipe, there would be the time to have the matter settled. As the case stood at present, it was inclined to grant an injunction. It would be a very nice point to determine whether, if there was an insurance company which could either rebuild or buy it would.